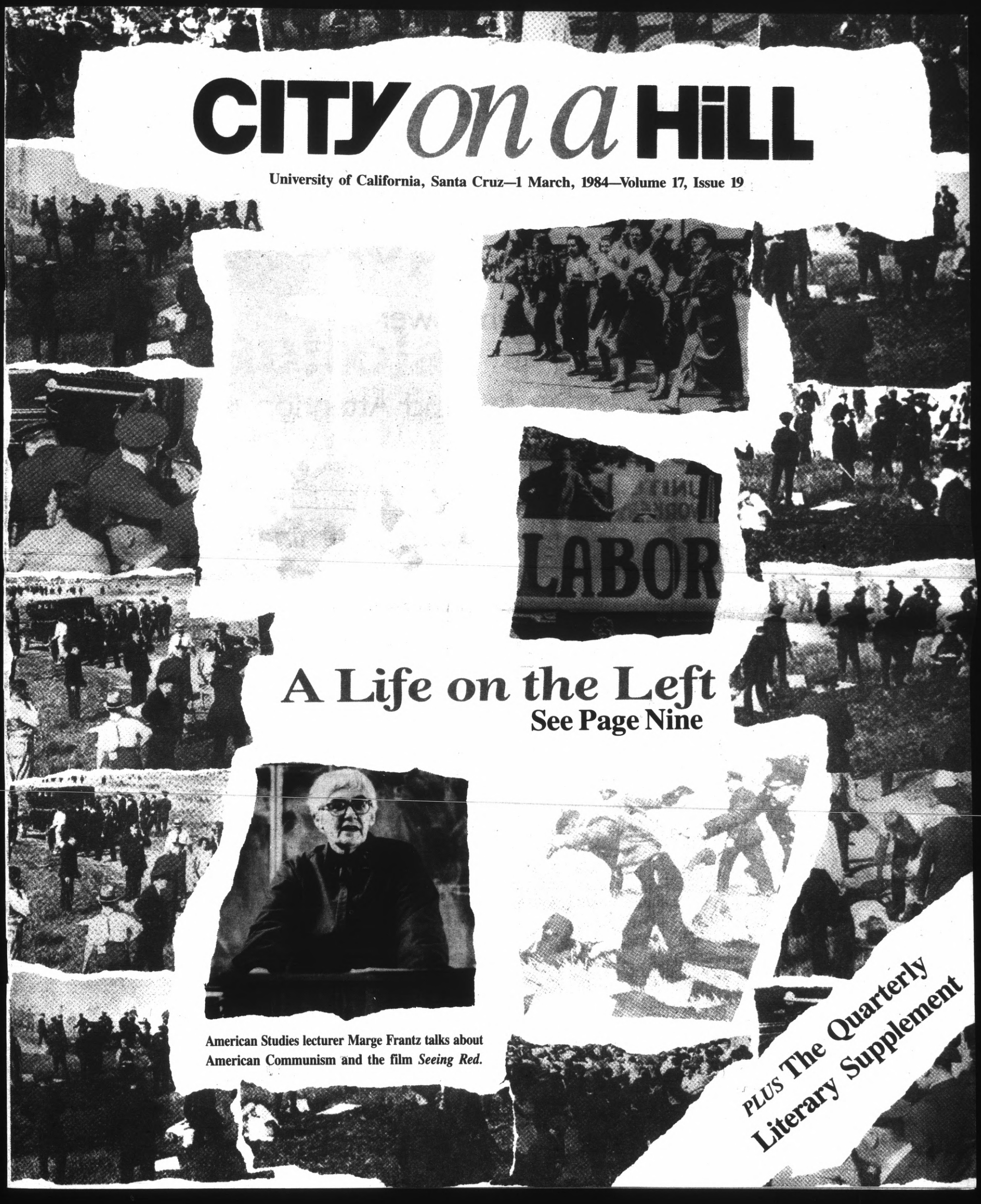
CITY on a HILL

University of California, Santa Cruz—1 March, 1984—Volume 17, Issue 19



A Life on the Left

See Page Nine

American Studies lecturer Marge Frantz talks about American Communism and the film *Seeing Red.*

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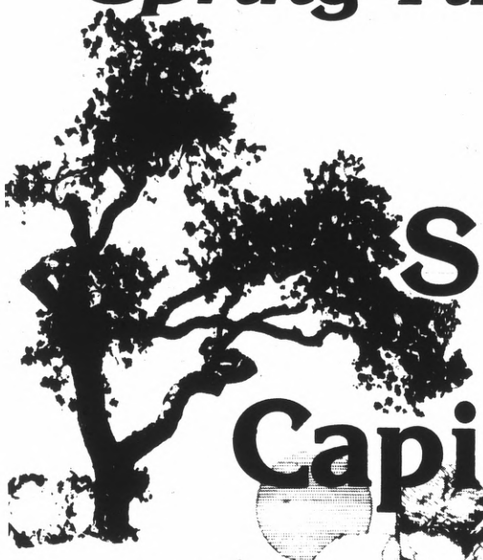

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GAU

"The people must have something good to read on a Sunday."
—The Clash

"A city that is set upon a hill cannot be hid."
—Jesus Christ

NEWS *on the* MARCH

ARE YOU BETTER OFF? The number of people living below the official poverty level in the US rose dramatically in the first two years of the Reagan administration, even when such benefits as Medicaid and food stamps are included in income figures, according to a report issued by the Census Bureau last Thursday.

Using cash income only as the basis for calculation, the number of poor went from 26.1 million people (11.7 percent of the US population) in 1979 to 34.4 million people (15 percent of the population) in 1982. If benefits are included in this calculation, according to two alternative methods, there were either 15.1 or 20.2 million people in poverty in 1979 (6.8 or 9 percent of the population) and 22.9 or 29.1 million in 1982 (10 or 12.7 percent).

Census officials said that recession and inflation were the most important factors in the spread of poverty, although Congress had made cuts in many social welfare programs at the insistence of President Reagan.

The official poverty line in 1982 was $9,862 per year for a family of four, and roughly half that for a single person. The figure is adjusted every year for inflation.

POLITICALLY STRICKEN: Officials of the US Information Agency said Sunday that the agency had destroyed records on blacklisted individuals barred from an overseas speakers' program sponsored by the federal government. The destroyed documents contained USIA officials' handwritten notations indicating why the names of certain people were stricken from the list of candidates for overseas speaking engagements. The blacklist includes Walter Cronkite, Ralph Nader, Coretta Scott King, John Kenneth Galbraith, and presidential candidate Gary Hart, among approximately 100 others.

Leslie Lenkowsky, deputy director of the agency, said that in retrospect, "It was not correct to destroy those review lists." The names of people barred from participation in the speakers' program are kept on a separate blacklist which still exists. But the reasons for excluding particular speakers are not recorded.

"There may indeed be people on that list who were stricken purely for political and ideological reasons," Lenkwosky said. "That was wrong. The practice had to be stopped."

Shredding documents isn't anything new for the USIA. The General Services Administration, the agency responsible for management of government property and records, concluded last month that Charles Wick, director of the USIA, had violated federal rules by secretly recording telephone conversations and by destroying transcripts of the calls. Wick secretly tape-recorded conversations with a number of individuals including James Baker, the White House chief of staff; Senator Mark Hatfield, R-Oregon; Kenneth Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and Walter Annenberg, a former ambassador to Britain.

With a budget of $667 million this year, the USIA is responsible for the worldwide cultural and information programs of the US government, including Fulbright scholarships and the Voice of America. The agency also advises the president and the National Security Council on worldwide public opinion, an important factor in the formulation of foreign policy.

INCUBATOR NOT INCLUDED: While Cabbage Patch Kids continue to disappear in droves from the nation's toystore shelves, their maker, Coleco Toys, has conceived a smaller version of the Kids. The new dolls are called "Preemies" because of their underdeveloped size. The preemies are due on the market April 1. Growth not guaranteed.

BUILDING BOR BUCKS: Sky-rocketing building costs and a drop in the demand for electricity, among other factors, have led energy companies to cancel—at some point in the construction—plans for every nuclear reactor ordered since 1974. But in many cases regulatory and financial incentives have driven the companies to reconsider cancellation and press on with the plants.

The utilities blame tighter regulatory policies and widespread political objections for their difficulties in completing the plants. Critics of the industry say that poor management and low quality control have made the utilities their own worst enemies.

Ironically, for some utilities the only hope for solvency lies in finishing a reactor regardless of the cost. Charles Komanoff, a New York energy analyst, argued that overspending builds momentum. "There's an old saying, if you loan somebody a dollar, then you control him," he said. "If you loan somebody $1,000, they control you."

WAR GAMES: Iraq reported Monday that it had bombed Iranian oil installations on Kharg Island near the head of the Persian Gulf. Claiming that the attack was the start of a blockade of Iran's main oil export terminal, Iraq warned that the attacks would continue until Iran agrees to end the war. Although Iraq was not clear on how many tankers were attacked or how extensive the damage was, all foreign ships were warned to stay away from Kharg Island.

"Any ship of any nationality or of any company approaching Kharg will be destroyed," said Iraq's Informational Minister Latif Nsayyef Jassem Tuesday.

Iran has not acknowledged that any attack occurred, but has repeatedly threatened to retaliate to such an Iraqi move by closing the Strait of Hormuz, through which one-third of the world's oil exports are shipped. Reagan, speaking at a news conference last week, said "There is no way that we could allow that channel to be closed."

US warships patrolling the Persian Gulf had two encounters with Iranians on Sunday, according to administration officials. A US Navy destroyer fired flares and machine-gun rounds to warn an Iranian patrol plane that it was too close to US ships. The second incident involved an Iranian navy frigate, which responded to warnings sent by radio from the US guided-missile destroyer *Lawrence*.

Election Challenge

The Beast of the Burden

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE HARRY Brauer handed Jane Weed and Bruce Van Allen's attorneys a setback Monday when he placed the burden of producing evidence in the Santa Cruz City Council election challenge case on the defense. Brauer also indicated that he would overturn the results of the November election if he determines that at least 182 votes were cast illegally in UCSC precincts. If those votes are thrown out, candidate Wilson "Bill" Fieberling will replace progressive Weed, giving the conservatives the council majority.

The burden of proof had rested with the plaintiffs until their lawyers, Tim Morgan and San Francisco attorney John Bohrer, made a motion to shift the burden of proving that 162 votes cast at UCSC precincts were valid to defense attorneys Mitchell Page and Bob Taren. Morgan and his agents had been unable to locate the 162 voters and requested that Brauer re-assign the burden on the basis of an election code provision.

Although Brauer modified the plaintiff's motion to require the defense to produce subsequent evidence in the trial, Weed's supporters still consider the ruling a blow to their case.

"It is a setback, but not as serious as if the judge had ruled in favor of Morgan's original proposal," said Dee Hansch, a defense investigator and Right to Vote Committee member.

If Brauer had granted the original motion and the defense failed to locate those voters, Weed would have automatically lost those votes. Although those votes will not necessarily be deducted now, Hansch warned that producing the evidence will be costly and that if those voters do not testify the judge will most likely invalidate their vote.

"Shifting the burden of producing evidence means that the defense has to come up with the money to bring the evidence [the voters] to court," said Hansch. "That involves witness fees if they insist on them [witness fees are optional], investigator costs, and clerical and phone costs."

Morgan indicated that the high cost of subpoenaing witnesses—he said the plaintiffs spent approximately $800 a day during the first part of the trial—was a consideration in making the motion. "I suspect that the defense will ask their witnesses to waive the [$35] fee," commented Morgan. "It was a very important ruling in shifting the burden of proof, and will be beneficial to our case."

"I was not surprised at the ruling, but I was disappointed," said Taren. "It's not a critical setback but it [the ruling] will require more hard work and more money." Taren said that the defense may appeal Brauer's ruling to the court of appeals.

Hansch said that the Right to Vote Committee will attempt to reach those 162 voters and convince them to testify. "We are putting an ad in newspapers asking them to come forward and testify," said Hansch. "It's in Jane Weed's interest and their interest to testify so they don't lose their votes."

Defense attorneys estimate that it will take four to six weeks to present their case.

—*Todd Woody*

New UC President Gardner

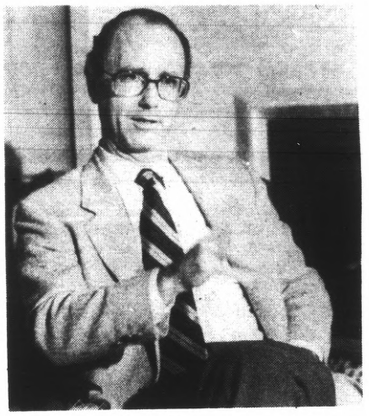
Setting Down Roots

by Lisa Crystal

LIKE MANY HIGH OFFICIALS, university presidents can be decidedly elusive—and new UC president David Gardner is no exception. Since he took the helm of the nine-campus system last July, Gardner has avoided publicly commenting on controversial issues or elaborating his plans for the university's future.

But the highest paid administrator in California was forced to be a bit more candid during his whirlwind two-day tour of Santa Cruz and UCSC last week. As he was shuttled from meetings with administrators to a press conference to a Cocoanut Grove luncheon, Gardner encountered many students and community members who were peacefully protesting UCSC's proposed R&D Center, UC's ties to the nuclear weapons labs, and the undermining of the campus Educational Opportunity Program.

The most controversial subject—the R&D



UC President David Gardner

Center—was also the topic Gardner seemed least willing to address. He refused to attend a public hearing on the R&D Center during his stay or discuss the plans at last Wednesday's Academic Senate meeting. But a group of students did manage to hand him a petition with 2,600 signatures which outlines their objections to the plans—and Gardner finally divulged some of his views on the subject when he was faced with a barrage of questions at last Thursday's news conference.

Gardner explained that he refused to attend a hearing on Measure A or the R&D Center because "there is no proposal" yet. "It's a planning document," he said. "There has been no proposal put on my desk by the chancellor." Gardner added that when the chancellor eventually presents him with a formal proposal, he hopes to maintain a spirit of cooperation between campus and city officials on the project. "We're all part of the same community," he said. "We're all going to be here—we should have mutual respect for one another."

But Gardner's idea of cooperation is apparently limited to consulting local officials without actually relegating any decision-making power to them. Although he said that over the years it has been the policy of UC to "invite the advice of" county and city officials when planning projects, he emphasized that "the university is not in the position to accord either the county or the city power" over the R&D decision.

Since Gardner will only be responsible for recommending the chancellor's R&D proposal to the Board of Regents and not actually approving it, he stressed that "the authority to make the final decision does not rest with either the chancellor" or himself. But he added that he is certain that the Regents "will exercise their authority with sensitivity and concern for local interests."

Another issue which Gardner has been deliberately evasive about is UC's ties to the Livermore and Los Alamos weapons labs. As of last week Gardner had still not adopted an official stand on the university's management of the labs, where US nuclear warheads are designed. The Board of Regents recently renewed another five-year management contract for UC.

Gardner refused to indicate whether he would consider severing ties with the labs in the future. "I have friends who I respect, whose judgment is sound, and whose motives cannot be impunged on both sides of the issue," he said. Gardner said he is busy consulting these friends in the UC administration to "arrive at a settled position" on the matter soon.

ALTHOUGH GARDNER HAS been reluctant to discuss certain issues, UC's financial straits is one on which he is taking a firm stand. Gardner said that one of his priorities as chief administrator is to "secure resources" for the financially beleaguered UC system. If his track record is any indication, this task should present a challenge but not an insurmountable problem; before his arrival in California Gardner was president of the University of Utah, where he earned a reputation is a successful fundraiser. During his ten-year tenure there, Gardner increased annual private contributions to the university from $2 million to $13 million.

But to bolster UC funds Gardner seems to be focusing more on regaining the state support which has been steadily eroding over the last few years. "The fiscal condition of the university is decidedly unhealthy," Gardner observed. However, the president has high hopes that next year's state budget will be more favorable to UC. If Governor Deukmejian's current budget proposal is approved by the state legislature, it will provide a substantial increase in funds for the university. "The governor's 1984-85 budget, instead of continuing the trend, reverses it," Gardner said. "We can begin to gain back what we lost in the last decade."

Although the fate of the state budget is essentially out of Gardner's hands, he does have some definite ideas about how to use additional funds next year. He said that his top priority in allocating financial resources is to raise faculty salaries to make them "competitive" with those at the nation's other top universities.

Gardner also believes that a larger UC budget will result in lower student registration fees next year even though UCSC's Reg Fee Committee has unofficially predicted a systemwide increase in reg fees next year. He agrees that reg fees have risen "much too rapidly" over the last few years. "We're trying to work it out so that fees next year will at the very least not go up—and at the very best will go down," he said. If the governor's proposed budget is approved by the legislature, Gardner said that students can expect as much as a $70 cut in fees.

Drumming up state support is not the only challenge Gardner is facing. At last Wednesday's Senate meeting it became clear that some administrators, like Oakes Provost Herman Blake, are concerned about UC's affirmative action policies regarding minority student and faculty recruitment. While Gardner was vice chancellor at UC Santa Barbara in the late 1960s, he was credited with increasing minority student enrollment and founding ethnic studies programs—and he is approaching UC's problems with the same vitality. Gardner believes there is a "strategic need" to strengthen academic programs in California from kindergarten through twelfth grade, which will presumably lead to a larger pool of eligible minority college students and academic professionals. The solution to UC's affirmative action problems, says Gardner, lies in UC's ability to recruit minority faculty from its own professional and business schools.

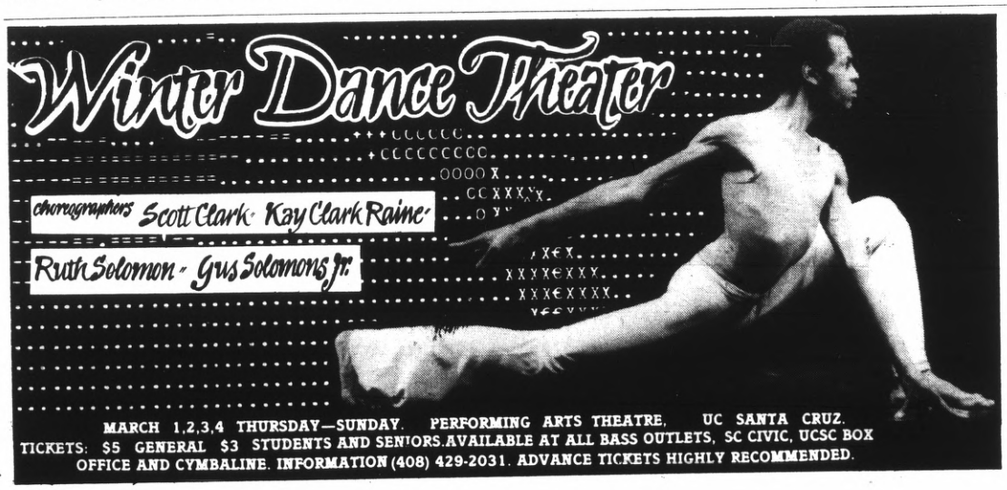
Although Gardner focused most of his comments on systemwide problems, he also turned his attention to some of the difficulties unique to UCSC. When questioned about the future of the Santa Cruz-Berkeley redirect program, Gardner explained that he believes that it will become obsolete on its own. UCSC will eventually fill with first-year students who list Santa Cruz as their first choice, predicted Gardner. "The problem UCSC is going to have in the long run is being able to take all the students who wish to come here," he added. "Although enrollment problems have characterized the campus for the last ten years, it will be just the opposite in the next ten years."

Overall, Gardner's approach to systemwide and local campus issues is to "proceed with caution." Gardner stressed the need for awareness of the long-term effects of decisions in the university. He said that although he is aware of the controversy at UCSC over the balance between pre-professional and liberal arts programs, he is wary of overdeveloping either one. "It's unwise to rely on student demands" for programs like computer science, he said, since the job market is unpredictable.

Gardner left us with one major criticism of UCSC—he said that we have " a preoccupation with survival." When someone asked him whether he was considering closing the UCSC or Riverside campuses, he responded, "My concern is not whether we're going to close the campus, but how we're going to accommodate enrollment demands UC is confronting." Instead of worrying about closing, Gardner believes UCSC should focus on improving its academic programs and developing its potential as a small undergraduate liberal arts school.

Gardner believes UCSC in unreasonably "preoccupied" with being closed down.

Photo by ANNIE VALVA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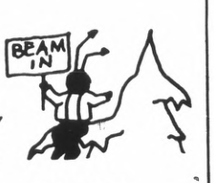

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14	Resume/Interviewing/Job Search, 7p.m. CPPC
20	Resume/Interviewing/Job Search, 12 noon Cowell A-Frame
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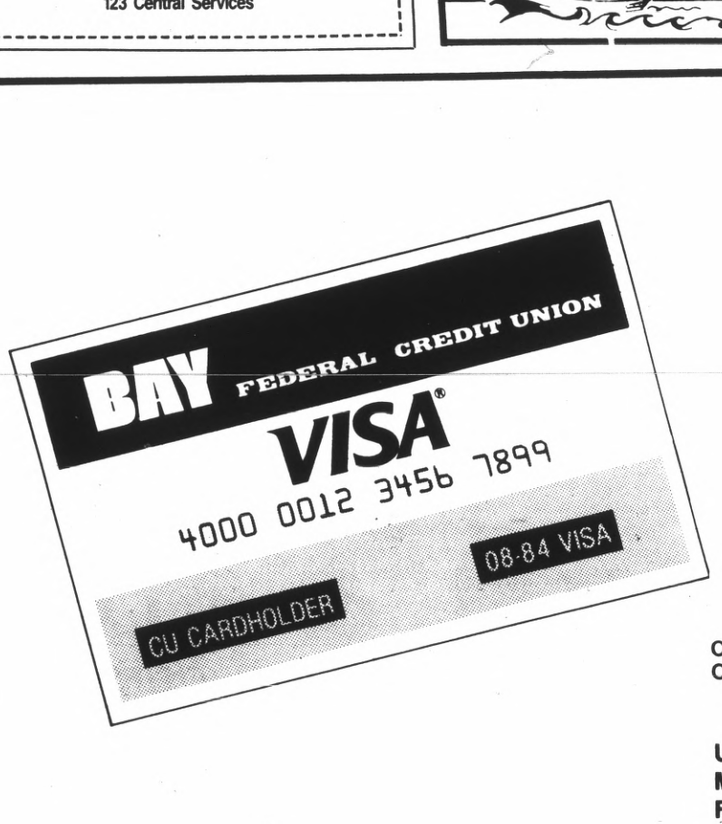

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UC Lecturers Go Union

Terms of Employment

by Amy McKay

UC'S 1,900 LECTURERS HAVE A lot to think about—salaries that are substantially lower than full-time professors', time limits on their stay at the university, and work loads that can vary widely compared to colleagues at other UC campuses. But that all may change. In a few weeks, the lecturers' representatives will gear up to face the university at the bargaining table.

The lecturers voted early this month to go union, and for the first time they can negotiate a systemwide contract with the university. The vote for representation by the American Federation of Teachers (AFT) is "one step in a process that may lead to decent terms of employment," said UCSC writing and environmental studies lecturer Jane Yett.

Although there aren't any detailed proposals yet, representatives from the UC campuses will gather in Oakland this weekend to discuss the major concerns of the lecturers both at the campus and university-wide levels. Paco Ramirez, a visiting lecturer in Spanish at UCSC and Treasurer of UC-AFT, said that the contract proposals would probably focus on the "bread and butter issues" of job security, salary, work load, and benefits.

This isn't the first time UC's academic personnel have voted for an exclusive bargaining agent. In 1981, UCSC Academic Senate faculty voted to be represented by the campus Faculty Association (FA), becoming the first faculty members in the UC system to vote for collective bargaining. Today, UCSC is still the only campus to have exclusive representation for Senate faculty. However, since Senate faculty didn't vote systemwide like the lecturers, the FA can't bargain with the university over systemwide policies such as salary or health benefits; instead it's limited to negotiating campus issues such as parking fees.

Several features distinguish lecturers from ladder-faculty or Senate faculty, who are voting members of the Academic Senate and who have tenure or can get tenure. Lecturers are not required by the university to do research—thus, they generally have a heavier work load than Senate faculty. Also, while certain lecturers have access to security of employment, which is analogous to tenure for Senate faculty, most must leave the UC system after teaching full-time for eight years.

Many lecturers view the situation as a triple-bind—if they don't do research or creative work, it could be difficult to find another job after they leave the university; and in the meantime, they must cope with a heavier work load since they have more courses to teach.

"Heavier work loads ultimately affect the quality of teaching," said visiting lecturer of Spanish Clara Lomas, who is one of the 120 lecturers at UCSC. "We have to prepare ourselves for other jobs. After a while we have to exert a lot more energy to meet their [students] needs," she said.

In addition, campus administrators usually give lecturers contracts on a year-to-year basis, another policy the AFT may challenge in contract negotiations. The policy is a "very exploitive one," said Lomas. Lecturers, she said, have "no sense of permanency. We have to look for jobs yearly."

However, Bill Robinson, assistant to the Dean of the Social Sciences Division, said that most lecturers have a "pretty good sense" of some of the factors that can lead to the non-renewal of their contracts—the needs of their departments and the quality of their work.

Lecturers have various titles, including "Visiting Lecturer," "Adjunct Lecturer," and just plain "Lecturer." The visiting lecturers comprise the majority of a group of UC employees known as a bargaining unit, and it was this unit that voted for AFT representation. The unit also includes field work and physical education supervisors.

Bill Hoehn, the secretary of the UC-AFT, predicted that salaries will be discussed the most at the bargaining table. The average yearly salary for visiting, adjunct, and regular lecturers was $23,000 for the 1982-83 academic year, as compared to $35,000 for general Senate faculty.

Lecturers are also likely to bargain for improved health benefits, especially for those working part-time. Currently, only lecturers who work 50 percent time or more are eligible for health benefits after they've worked at least a year, and those that work less than 50 percent can't get health benefits at all. It's up to each campus to decide how many courses lecturers must teach to be considered full-time employees. At UCSC, it's eight courses.

Patrick Elvander, an adjunct lecturer of biology who teaches part-time, said at least partial benefits should be available to lecturers who teach less than 50 percent time when they've been hired on a yearly basis. Elvander must find his own source of health benefits. "I spend [my] salary on Blue Cross," he said.

BESIDES HEALTH BENEFITS, lecturers will probably bargain for changes in their work loads. This is a major issue at UCSC, where visiting and adjunct lecturers are concerned about the number of courses they must teach to be considered full-time employees. In November 1982, administrators proposed that writing and language lecturers teach eight courses and the other lecturers teach six courses per year. According to Academic Personnel Coordinator Barbara Brogan, before the proposal, teaching eight courses was considered full-time.

The AFT local objected to the proposal, arguing than an eight-course workload was too heavy for writing and language lecturers. But since this was before the lecturers' recent vote, the UCSC administration was obligated only to "meet and discuss" with concerned lecturers but not necessarily to reach an agreement with them. After meetings with representatives from the UC-AFT, in August 1983 the university established a policy that lecturers at UCSC teach eight courses per year. So lecturers teaching fewer than eight courses could not be paid for full-time work.

Course loads are one of the employment policies for lecturers that differ from campus to campus and even from department to department within a campus. For example, although most campuses follow the eight-per-year rules, there are departments that employ four or six-per-year rules. Health benefits such as maternity and sick leave are available to lecturers only when they are teaching 50 percent of the time or more, but the number of courses that constitute 50 percent time can vary.

According to Tom Mannix, the UC director of collective bargaining services, differences in policies for lecturers arose in the mid-1960s when UC President Clark Kerr moved to decentralize the authority of the position of UC president. Kerr's decision gave the chancellors more autonomy over their campuses, and as a result, a firm systemwide policy for lecturers was never developed.

Because of the lack of a consistent policy, one of the bargaining points in the contract will probably be a base-line policy that encompasses all UC campuses. Although campuses can't negotiate individual contracts, there can be provisions in the systemwide agreement to take into account the wants of lecturers at different campuses. Said Mannix, "If the proposals recognize the diversity of the UC campuses then they [the contract negotiations] will be easier to deal with."

But it's the campuses' diversity that may turn the tables on UCSC's lecturers. "Anything ***that's fine at Berekeley will be fine at Davis and*** UCLA; they're ***departmentally organized cam***puses," said UCSC's Robinson. ***However, he*** continued, because UCSC is organized differently and is small compared to the other campuses, it will be at a disadvantage. "We're very concerned that we will have little impact in negotiations," Robinson said.

UCSC manager of personnel/labor relations Robert Bickal is concerned that a systemwide bargaining agreement will result in a loss of the flexibility individual campuses now have in dealing with lecturers. But Roz Spafford, an adjunct lecturer/coordinator for the writing program, pointed out while a systemwide contract would certainly impede flexibility, the "administration basically used its flexibility to abuse people."

With the lecturers' vote for exclusive representation by the AFT, the university must now "meet and confer" with lecturers if it wants to set or change policies concerning terms of employment. This means that the two sides must try to reach an agreement in their meetings, whereas before, the university was not obligated to do so. AFT, which is affiliated with the AFL-CIO, also represents UC librarians. And although the AFT is the exclusive bargaining agent for the lecturers and librarians, these employees don't have to join the union and become dues-paying members.

But the election means more than just the chance to dicker with the university. "It means that a lot of us will be able to work together," said UCSC's Clara Lomas. Jane Yett said that lecturers will get stability in their lives. "It might be a new day for us," she said. And to Paco Ramirez, the election also signifies the "beginning of consciousness; the beginning of a community (of lecturers) not only within, but beyond the borders of a campus."

ELECTION CHALLENGE. CALL FOR WITNESSES.

Jane Weed and **Bruce Van Allen** request that you testify for the defense in the election challenge case. If your name appears below please call 458-9425 or 429-9966 today!

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CAMPUS *clips*

Photo by ANNIE VALVA

CISPA members hold a silent vigil across from Baytree Bookstore every Wednesday.

Suicide on Campus

A UCSC student apparently committed suicide in his Merrill dorm room on Monday, February 27. Fred Edmondson was a 41-year-old EOP student who was majoring in psychology. Originally from Seaside, CA, Edmondson was married but had no children.

Merrill preceptor Carol Brock described Edmondson as a "very, very nice man." She said he "fought against a whole lot of odds to come to school here...his goal was to help other people."

Memorial services were held Tuesday evening. No further details were available at presstime.

Lunchtime Vigil

Every Wednesday for the past four weeks the Committee in Solidarity with the Peoples of the Americas (CISPA) has been holding a silent vigil to protest US foreign policy in Central America. The vigil, which lasts from 12:40pm to almost 1pm, is held by the stop signs across the street from the Bay Tree Bookstore parking lot.

CISPA member Julie Sweig explained that the group feels it important for the campus community to see and participate in consistent dissent to US intervention in Central America. "People now have an opportunity to channel some latent energy which perhaps reflects their own anger," she said. "It's not a huge commitment; it's something they can do each week."

CISPA members whose numbers appear to be growing, stand silently in a line, holding a banner and passing out leaflets as people walk by on their way to class. The leaflets, which contain information on the current situation in Central America, ask people to join the vigil, because "Central America is not our backyard, it's our neighbor's house."

The CISPA group, which hopes to initiate broad participation through the vigil, has also held many events and sponsored various speakers on campus. CISPA plans to continue sponsoring educational events and holding vigils every Wednesday.

Woo Gets her Due

Merle Woo, a self-described "open revolutionary Marxist," settled her free speech and discrimination suit against UC last week. The Asian-American lesbian lost her lecturer's job at UC Berkeley two years ago. According to the UC administration, she was fired under a former rule that prevented untenured lecturers from renewing their teaching contracts after four years. Woo, however, claims she was fired "for criticizing undemocratic management policies in Asian-American Studies and for speaking out as an Asian-American, socialist, feminist, lesbian, trade unionist. UC terminated me to censor me and I fought back."

UC Agreed to pay her more than $73,000 in back pay and attorney's fees and awarded her a two-year teaching contract at the university.

Chalk One Up for Gaines

On February 17, a new student moved to the head of the University of California system. Fred Gaines, a UC Berkeley law school student, was selected over two other finalists to become the 10th student regent since 1975 to serve on the Board of Regents, UC's governing body. His one-year term as a voting member will start July 1.

As the sole student on the 28-member board, Gaines will be responsible for representing student interests from all nine UC campuses. One particularly hot item on the board's agenda next year will be the university's management of the Lawrence Livermore and Los Alamos weapons labs.

Along with the two other finalists, Gaines survived an intensive screening and selection process to be nominated for the position by the Student Body Presidents Council, a group of representatives from the nine campus student councils. The nominees were then interviewed by a five-member special regents committee.

Gaines, a UCLA alumnus, was student body president his senior year and has a master's degree in public policy from Harvard University.

Cut That Aid

Reagan's 1985 budget ax may well fall on the heads of some UC students. In his current budget proposal, Reagan plans to cut direct financial aid to student: He's likely to eliminate Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants and National Direct Student Loans. While cutting direct aid to students, the president proposes to increase work-study program funds.

Educational Secretary Terrell Bell said the administration wants to "restore the traditional role of the student and the student's family in paying for higher education."

Ride 'em, cowboy.

A Life on the Left

Marge Frantz is one of 15 ex-Communist Party members interviewed in Seeing Red.

Photos by ANNIE VALVA and DONALD CUNNINGHAM

by Nancy M. Struys

MARGE FRANTZ IS IN THE limelight, and a little embarrassed about it. An American Studies lecturer at UCSC, Frantz is among 15 people interviewed in the Academy Award-nominated film *Seeing Red*.

Seeing Red is a documentary on the experiences of former Communist Party members. Though Frantz says the movie "does not give a scholarly analysis" of the party, she believes its importance lies in portraying the lives and experiences of the 15 interviewees, and the use of archival footage relating some of the history of the party from the 1930s to the 1950s.

Reclining at her Kresge office desk, feet propped on an overstuffed chair, Frantz occasionally glances out the window, her eyebrows knitted in thought. She speaks slowly and carefully, frowning slightly as if she were questioning herself, or the facts. But when she feels deeply about her subject, her feet drop to the floor, and she leans forward earnestly. "*Seeing Red* shows the humanness of those involved [in the Communist Party], and proves that they do not have tails and cloven hooves," said Frantz. "I think it does a good job of showing the emotion of those involved."

Frantz was hesitant at first about appearing in the film. She explains that she wanted to know the politics of the filmmakers before she agreed to be interviewed. "I wanted to see the CP truthfully portrayed, both good and bad," she said.

Julia Reichart and James Klein, producers of the film, had previously made *Union Maids*, a film about women in the labor movement during the 1930s. Frantz liked that film, and after talking with the producers, agreed to be interviewed about her experiences.

But a more pressing reason she agreed to be interviewed was her concern over the arms race. "Nuclear escalation is built on the rhetoric of communist demonology," said Frantz. "The Reagan administration justifies its foreign policy by vilifying communists. The movie is needed to attack that mindset."

Though Frantz left the party over ideological differences 28 years ago, her eyes sparkle with memories. "There was a nuance to the party. The spirit, the comradeship, the involvement in something bigger and better than yourself, the sense of making a difference. I wouldn't have missed the experience," she said.

Participation in civil rights activities, union organizing, and unemployment councils "all made members accountable to themselves and others," said Frantz. "The party was a life commitment; there was a fervor similar to a religious order."

Massive unemployment, racism, evictions, farm foreclosures, the destruction of livestock and food, the threat of fascism, and the problem of organizing workers were issues that attracted many liberals and workers to the party, Frantz says. It was the only organization during the early days of the Depression that sought answers to these widespread problems, offered people a chance to work for social justice, and attempted to eradicate want in the midst of plenty.

Frantz has been a political activist for 48 of her 62 years, the furthest thing from the southern belle her mother hoped she would be. Her political involvement began when her father, physics professor and civil rights activist Joseph Gelders, questioned the capitalist system during the Great Depression. "He was outraged that oranges were being dumped in California when many went hungry," she said.

"I worshipped my father; he was extraordinary. When I was 11 he gave me *The Teachings of Karl Marx for Boys and Girls*," she recalls with a laugh. When Frantz was 13 she joined the Young Communist League.

Her father eventually left teaching and began working for the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, later renamed the National Committee for Peoples' Rights. Frantz helped organize the League of Young Southerners in Birmingham, Alabama.

Emphasizing that many people did not know that civil rights activities existed in the South before the Second World War, Frantz said, "We were working on voter registration, organizing a national effort to abolish the poll tax, and protesting against police brutality."

Nevertheless, Frantz began to have qualms about the party. "When Krushchev officially reported and denounced the Stalin purges, it ruptured the party," she said. Frantz, along with other party members, hoped this demoralizing event would lead them to "get rid of the party hacks and redirect our energies to democratic socialism, but [the party] remained loyal to the Soviet Union."

According to Frantz, the battle over ideology and leadership "did more harm to the party in America than McCarthyism. The repression was fierce and many suffered from it, but they stuck it out. It was the lack of critical thinking, the poverty of politics that decimated the party." Frantz left the party in 1956—before the battle was over.

"I was traumatized after leaving the party but I could not give up politics," she said. By this time she, her husband, and four children were living in Berkeley. She began working with the American Civil Liberties Union, The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Democratic Party, and the Unitarian Church.

Later, she went back to college at UC Berkeley, "trying to figure out what was going on in the world." While at Berkeley she participated in the free speech and anti-war movements.

After earning her baccalaureate degree in 1972, Frantz came to UCSC for graduate work. As a teaching assistant for politics professor John Schaar, she found that she enjoyed teaching. "I love students and spend a lot of time with them," she said.

As a teacher and public speaker ("It is hard to say no to requests"), Frantz continues to uphold her tradition of political activism. Last summer she attended the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom Conference in Sweden, where she spoke before a panel on non-violent civil disobedience about her participation and arrest at the Lawrence Livermore Blockade last June, which she describes today as "one of the high points of my life."

Since 1975 Frantz has been working part-time at UCSC, teaching Recent American History, courses in women's history, Introduction to American Studies, McCarthyism, Learning from the Thirties, and this spring, The United States: Its Present State and Future Prospects.

Frantz is currently excited about a class she is preparing for next year: "Women in Radical Social Movements." The material will encompass the abolitionists, the Socialist Party, the Industrial Workers of the World, the Communist Party and the New Left, among others.

Since she is a part-time lecturer Frantz believes her politics are not a threat to her job. But, she says, "political discrimination against teachers has not been limited to the '50s. As the young radicals have come up for tenure, political considerations are often taken into account. Nancy Shaw's politics affected her. It is touchy."

Seeing Red *will be playing at the Nickelodeon March 15.*

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ANALYSIS

The Democratic Left

Power in the Darkness

by Tina Miller

IN STRIKING CONTRAST TO THE BUSINESS-AS-usual meanderings of the Democratic Party, the democratic Left is gearing up to develop a viable, popular alternative to Reaganism. The most recent motion in this direction was the staging of a conference joining intellectuals and activists from the environmental, labor, civil rights, and feminist movements.

Held at the University of California at Berkeley February 16 through 19, the conference focused on "Growth Pains: Dialogues on Employment, Equality, and the Environment." Such speakers as Frances Fox Piven, Stanley Aronowitz, Barbara Ehrenreich, David Brower, Michael Harrington, and Barry Commoner addressed some 400 Bay Area conferees and debated issues such as full employment (a proposed federal program to guarantee employment for the nation's citizens) and the viability of the welfare state.

Organized by the Democratic Socialists of America and the leftist journal *Socialist Review*, the atmosphere at the conference was mutually supportive and yet full of controversy, both in the plenaries which dealt with the conference themes in turn, and at the numerous workshops.

Organizers as well as participants sensed the conference's possible historic significance. The speakers expressed both optimism about the potential to form viable coalitions, as well as skepticism about the ability to overcome factional differences. The conference seemed to divide into two major camps along lines of those supporting the renewal of the welfare state and those more interested in burying it in favor of a full employment program.

The debate over strategy centered on whether a left-progressive coalition could sufficiently mobilize the forces necessary to defeat Ronald Reagan in the 1984 presidential race. Political scientist Frances Fox Piven of the City University of New York (CUNY) stressed developing a voter registration strategy to mobilize previously underrepresented groups. Others, such as sociologist Stanley Aronowitz, also from CUNY, argued that such a successful mobilization was unlikely and opted for the development of a visionary left program aimed at meeting more long-term socialist goals.

The question of programmatic goals generated the most heated and salient debate among conference speakers. Those leaning more toward the Aronowitz approach stressed long-term goals with "vision" and full employment as the most feasible and worthwhile alternative to Reaganism. The implicit argument was that full employment as a goal makes sense both strategically and programmatically.

Strategically, the logic goes, the only way to win the public away from Reaganism is to take a page out of Reagan's book: since the poor and middle class alike hate welfare—as Reagan's success, the Aronowitz side claims, has made perfectly clear—a comprehensive public jobs program aimed at full employment is the only progressive plan ever likely to win widespread popular support. Programmatically, their argument runs, full employment is preferable to the resurrection of the welfare state, which has shown itself powerless in its ability to resolve or even alleviate the contradictions of capitalism.

But the opposing point of view, advocated most strongly by Frances Piven and the feminists, as well as sociologist Fred Block, maintained that what is most possible, necessary, and desirable is the expansion and democratization of the welfare state. Proponents of this point of view expressed their ideas forcefully and consistently at the conference, and ultimately more convincingly.

The reasons behind this proposal are, first, a full employment program is inconsistent with the development of capitalism, an economic system which, while crisis-ridden, is far from dead. Second, a so-called full employment program would fail to address the needs of women, who, as Barbara Ehrenreich sharply pointed out, often already have two jobs—one grossly underpaid and the other utterly unpaid—and yet who do not benefit from a system of subsidized child care. Those who support a renewed welfare state concur with the critique that it is dehumanizing, degrading, and wasteful, but propose to respond to this critique through support of a more comprehensive, adequate, and client-controlled federal human services program.

The emergence of conferences such as the one in Berkeley which joined disparate progressive groups and causes may be the harbinger for a Reagan defeat and progressive resurgence in 1984.

It appears that a refurbishing of the welfare state is ultimately the better strategy for progressives to take both in the short and long run.

It appears that a refurbishing of the welfare state is ultimately the better strategic path for progressive interest to take both in the short and long run. For first, unlike the full employment program, this goal is attainable in 1984. The goal would be a comprehensive welfare program like that in Western Europe. There, where left-progressive politics is the order of the day, there exists no full employment program; here it is even less likely. Second, the welfare state promises to deliver more to underrepresented groups such as minorities and women, while strengthening the contract bargaining power of organized labor. Third, these same excluded groups hold the key to a progressive victory in 1984 through the voter registration movement strategy outlined by Frances Piven. Finally, a program and strategy emphasizing the interests of these excluded groups is the only way to achieve a critical realignment of the American political system leading to a more class-based—and therefore progressive—national politics in the longer term future.

The emergence of conferences such as this one in Berkeley which join previously disparate progressive groups and causes is the harbinger of the potential for a Reagan defeat and progressive resurgence in 1984. Popular media, politicians, and the public have shown increasing consciousness of this potential. Popularizations of The Gender Gap in voting patterns and the feasibility of Jesse Jackson's Rainbow Coalition only foreshadow what is to come.

The profound potential for the empowerment of oppressed groups through a movement of new voter registration is tellingly suggested by these phrases. The transformation of American politics toward a system more closely resembling the ideal of full representation contained in our time-honored constitution has indeed begun.

Are the Kids Alright?

by Doug Reed

IN A CITY WHERE CITIZENS AND COUNCILmembers play power politics and university students stage peace rallies and teach-ins, Santa Cruz area high school students seem strangely aloof from the political storms around them.

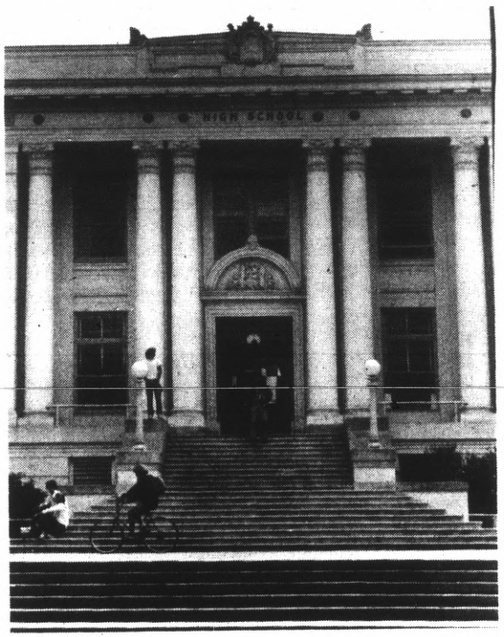
While some students worry about nuclear war, the Reagan administration, and transients on the mall, they stand in marked contrast to the majority who "just don't want to think about politics," as Nagia Lobardo, a senior at Soquel High School said. At least this is the view that came out of recent discussions with students at Santa Cruz and Soquel High Schools.

Many high school students, in Lombardo's view, are "concentrating on being in high school" and want to postpone "going into the 'adult' world." Other worries such as schoolwork, a job, or college applications seem much more relevant and important, she said.

But Debbie Dorfman, a sophomore at Santa Cruz High, is optimistic about a change in student awareness. Because of recent, more open discussion of nuclear war and the upcoming presidential election, "people are becoming more [politically] aware."

Vic Miguel, an American government teacher who has taught at Santa Cruz High for 10 years, said he also has observed an increase in student political knowledge. "I'm seeing more and more people come through high school with more awareness of the world around them."

In Miguel's view, many students are uninterested in politics because they have never discussed many of the issues. In his classes, Miguel said, he tries to foster an exchange of ideas to help



students form political opinions. For example, last semester he invited all eight city council candidates to speak to the class shortly before the November election. The class then held its own vote. While candidate Bill Fieberling did not attend, the mock election results differed from the city's in that they favored the conservatives. The discussion and interaction with the candidates, Miguel said, "proved to be very valuable" to the students.

Miguel noted, however, that the American government class can backfire in its attempts to stir up interest in politics. Because the class is required, students often enter it with negative feelings. Kip Ward, senior at Soquel and editor-in-chief of the school's newspaper, said that American government classes are "dreaded," thus giving a negative tone to even thinking about political events. Some people, Ward said, dislike the class so much that when they leave they "want to forget about [politics] as soon as possible."

While students may not find their inspiration in American government classes, some are nonetheless concerned with particular issues. They are, for example, worried about the threat of nuclear war. Ward described the arms race as a "vicious circle" which "nobody wants to stop." Greg Milton, a senior at Santa Cruz High, said he felt a sense of hopelessness about the ever-present danger. "What's the use of going on at all if five years down the road we're going to blow each other away?" Dorfman echoed these sentiments, saying that many students do not like to discuss nuclear war "because it gets depressing."

The threat of nuclear war is now much more real to students because President Reagan is, in their view, heightening world tensions. Dorfman said there is a "negative view of his policies" at her school and that students she knows are "very disenchanted with Reagan." Milton, too, does not favor many of Reagan's policies and said that he would like to see him defeated in the fall election. Milton wants to "point out to people that this [Reagan's policies] isn't right."

Milton's willingness to take part in this fall's election is, however, not typical of high school students. Miguel said that in his class some students "express the feeling of 'what can I do? It's out of my hands.' " Lombardo said that students at Soquel sometimes feel they "can't get involved because most of us aren't even able to vote." Dorfman agreed with that assessment saying that many young people feel politics is "something only grown-ups do," and that politicians "will make our decisions for us, just like our parents do."

Parents, both students and teachers agreed, play a large role in determining both the opinion and involvement of a student. Miguel said that in his discussions with students he "can almost hear their parents speaking through them." He also attributes the inquisitiveness a student brings to class to her or his home environment. Also, according to Dorfman, politically inclined parents often inspire their children to take an active part. "Those people *[who have politically active parents] are more likely to have a louder* voice," she said.

One issue which often sparks conflict among high school students is the question of what, if anything, should be done about transients on the Pacific Garden Mall. Miguel said that many students feel it's "unfortunate for Santa Cruz that we have more than our share" of transients. Milton agreed, saying that the general student attitude at Santa Cruz High was "very negative," and that some of the students want the transients "out of our sight, so we don't have to worry about them." That, Milton said, is an incomplete approach to the problem. Dorfman agreed, saying "I think the public might be ignoring what [the transients'] real needs are." When asked how to solve the problem, students indicated that not much could be done. They see it as a difficult situation in which only poor or harmful alternatives exist. Removing them by stringent enforcement of loitering laws, students said, would only be a cosmetic attempt to deal with the situation.

While a negative attitude exists towards transients, students said only occasionally is there open hostility between students and transients. The bazooka attack on a transient by three Soquel students was, in one Soquel student's words, "a fluke." According to Lombardo, the school was "tremendously shocked" by the attack. She said that although "trolls," as students call transients, are often the butt of many jokes, "nobody goes out to their way to be mean to them, because they're having such a hard time."

While the problems of transients and nuclear war provoke discussion among students, concern over other political issues is typically subdued or even nonexistent. As Ward said, "unless [an issue] affects you directly there aren't too many people who worry about Grenada or that kind of stuff." Dorfman, however, held a slightly different view. Political issues, she said, "may not be as pressing [to students] as who they went out with the night before, but it seems to linger in the back of your mind."

That lingering thought is not enough, in Ward's opinion, to create a concerned student constituency that will provide leadership in the future. "You have a few people who are willing to look at [an issue], care about it, take a stand and vote in every election. But the rest of them will just sit by and watch and read the paper on Sunday." Ward believes that unless students become politically aware they may not have a world to read about.

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1983 Michael H. Cowan Literature Kresge College

Deadline: Alas, another deadline beckons. Nominations close March 31 so please pick up a nomination form--in any college office, coffee houses, restaurants; McHenry Library; BayTree Bookstore; or in the Alumni Office, Carriage House near the Main Entrance to the campus--and respond today!

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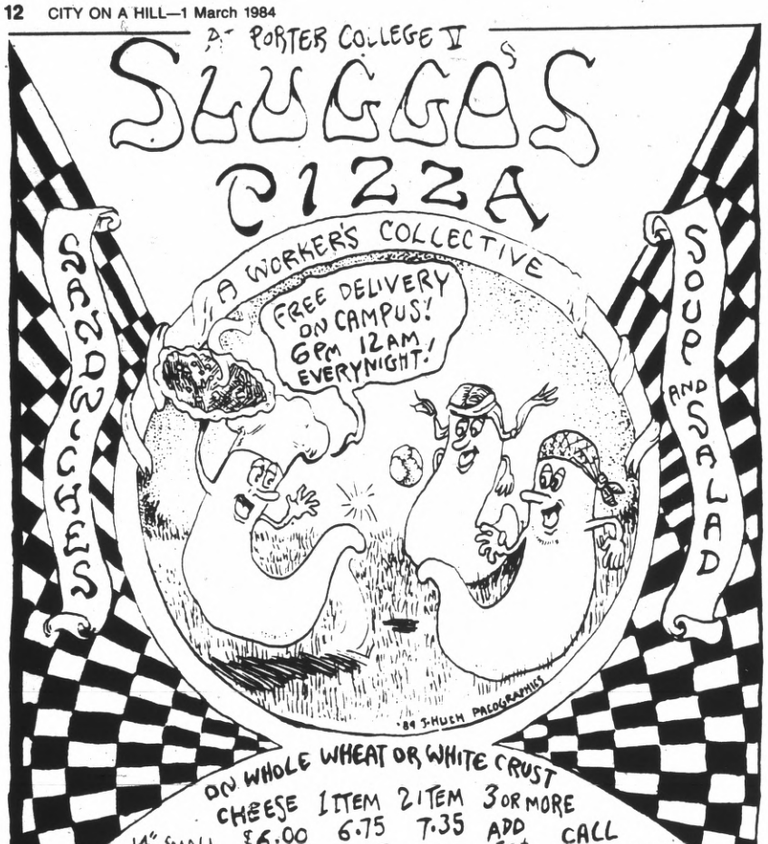
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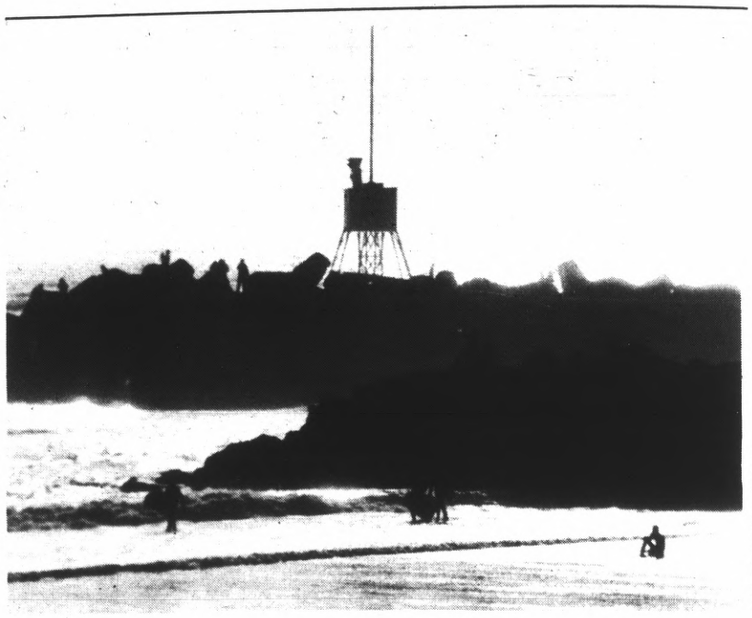

Photo by KARIN VICTORIA

There's Students in Them Thar Hills

Testimony Tuesday in the Santa Cruz City Council election challenge trial indicated that there may be as many as 100 students living on the UCSC campus without the knowledge of university officials. Jeff Westergaard who said that he had been living in the redwood forest behind Kresge during the fall for the past three years, estimated that there are anywhere from 50 to 100 students living illegally in the woods, in dorms, and camping out in cars and vans.

The testimony supports defense attorneys Mitchell Page and Bob Taren's position that some of the challenged UCSC voters were entitled to vote on campus as they were living there at the time of the November elections, although they didn't have an official address.

Westergaard was one of eight witnesses called to the stand on Tuesday as Page and Taren opened their case after Judge Harry Brauer shifted the burden of producing evidence to the defense (see page 2). Page and Taren are now attempting to locate 161 voters, mainly students, whom the plaintiff's attorneys, Tim Morgan and John Bohrer, claimed they could not find. If the defense cannot bring those voters to court, progressive Jane Weed may lose those ballots and possibly her council seat.

More Fun in Court

Santa Cruz County filed a lawsuit Monday challenging California's Forest Practices Act as unconstitutional. The Superior Court suit is in response to Pelican Timber Company's plans to harvest over 3,300 acres of timber in the Soquel Creek watershed. The county, along with the city of Capitola and the San Lorenzo Valley Water District, also asked the Court to suspend logging throughout the county while the case is pending.

The county had complete jurisdiction over local logging, until July 1983 when the passage of the Forest Practices Act gave the state control over harvesting. The county claims that the California Department of Forestry regulations are too lax. According to the county's suit, the regulations do not provide for sufficient public hearings or independent environmental review. Moreover, the county contends that the Department of Forestry's logging review process does not meet the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act. A hearing on the county-wide logging injunction has been set for March 9.

Left Out

The United Farm Workers' hopes of unseating State Senator Henry Mello in the November election were dashed Wednesday when Peace and Freedom Party candidate Joe Fahey dropped out of the race. The UFW support of Fahey came in retaliation for Mello's vote to confirm Republican lawyer David Stirling, Govenor George Deukmejian's appointee to Farm Labor Relations Board. Mello still faces a challenge from Republican candidate Roger Magyar.

Candidates Log In

Three of the five Scotts Valley City Council seats will be up for grabs this June—and so far five candidates are in the running.

All but two members of the present council were appointed to their posts, rather than elected. The council recently adopted an initiative submitted by the Citizens for Orderly Growth (CFOG) which requires that all future vacancies be filled by election.

According to Planning Commission Chair and council candidate Harold Medo, development-related issues have increasingly polarized Scotts Valley politics in recent years. The city has undergone a surge of industrial and commercial growth in the past three years, resulting in traffic jams, skyrocketing land prices, and charges of massive general plan violations—leading to a lawsuit by CFOG. Medo said that only the extreme ends of the political spectrum are being heard, and that "the process, more than the issues" need attention.

Along with Medo, city council aspirants include present mayor and realtor Ray Carl, restaurant owner Mike Malone, Scotts Valley Property Owners' Association President Mary Sutherland, and Seagate Corporation Program Management Director Colleen Carnohan.

LAG Livermore Camp

Peaceful Co-Existence

by Mike Martin

FOR MORE THAN A CENTURY COWBOYS ON horseback have herded cattle on thousand-acre ranches in the Livermore Valley. The county has acquired a modest reputation over the years for its wines, its annual rodeo, and more recently, the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, one of America's two nuclear weapons research and development facilities.

About one month ago, an anti-nuclear weapons organization, called the Livermore Action Group (LAG), came to town hoping to put a burr under the saddle of this sleepy ranching community. LAG got a ten-day permit from the city to camp on the 24-acre parcel belonging to Hayward attorney Harold Medford. They pitched tents, built a kitchen, and hooked up water, electricity, and a phone. They trucked in a tepee, propane tanks, and portable bathrooms. When about 200 anti-nuclear activists showed up for the opening ceremony on January 29, the community braced for another confrontation with "those people."

But unlike other activists who aim to disrupt the lab, such as those who organized last June's blockade, LAG members did not intend the "Peace Camp" to be a direct action activity. Rather, they hoped by living in Livermore to improve their image and to make a more credible anti-Lab statement to the community who had been alienated by past demonstrations.

"We wanted the camp to be a constant reminder to the community that there are people who feel differently about what is happening at the Lab," said Ed Gehrman, one of the camp's main organizers. "But the camp was also an attempt to get acquainted with them and let them get to know us simply as possessors of a different philosophy, not as different human beings."

When the sale of the land they were camped on forced LAG to pull up stakes on February 23, members called the month-long bivouac a success. The camp, which had cost around $3,500 to establish and $40 per day to operate, had sustained itself from donations and proved itself as economically feasible. There were offers from sympathizers to buy or lease land for the group to host a permanent camp. The number of campers, averaging about ten per day, was consistent enough to run the camp and carry on community outreach programs such as leafletting, and to assist a local resident in setting up an affinity group. All in all, it looked like LAG had a toe-hold in the community, and members talked of returning in May on a more permanent basis.

"This camp has definitely been a success," said Gehrman. "We've shown that it can be self-sustaining and can be a feasible way of reaching the community. A long-term or permanent camp would be even more effective in reaching the community, and that's what we'd like to see happen now."

But from the community's point of view the Peace Camp's success was less clear. City Hall, which had grudgingly given LAG the go-ahead to set up the camp, was angered because the group had overstayed its ten-day permit and had violated local sign ordinances. The police department commented that while there had been no incidents and the camp had cost the community nothing in additional police protection, past activities had, and residents would not soon forget or forgive. The responses from local citizens varied from toleration to open hostility.

Mending fences with the Livermore community is no small chore for LAG members. Livermore is a law-abiding, God-and-Country town that grew up with the Lab. For more than 75 years, the town's population was less than 5,000. Since 1952, when the Lab opened, the local population has grown to over 50,000. The Lab provides jobs, directly or indirectly, for about 25 percent of the citizenry, most of whom are unhappy about having outsiders invade their town to tamper with their livelihood.

"What we've got here is a real typical American way of living," said Don Goody, who raised his family in Livermore and has lived in the community for over 20 years. "All we want to do is work and take care of our own. The Lab has given us a lot of jobs, and has done the community and the country more good than harm. Those demonstrators are just dreaming when they say we don't need the Lab, and what they're dreaming just can't work out."

"Hell, I wish we didn't have the Lab too," said Thomas Copland, who has been ranching in the area since 1937. "I'm against it, but how else are we going to stop the Russians? I think most of those people probably mean well, but I think there is someone leading them who is strongly against what we believe in. It might be communist inspired—that's the way those things usually go—but I can't prove that."

City Hall has other reasons for disliking activities like the Peace Camp. The city is anxious to attract commercial and domestic investment and would like to avoid any unfavorable publicity that might discourage potential buyers. Sources inside the city's zoning department admitted to using bureaucratic hocus-pocus to play down the Peace Camp, because the Camp attracted major media coverage. Mayor Dale Turner said he was reluctant to give LAG the green light to camp on land inside city limits, but did so in order to avoid a court battle that could have drawn attention to an issue that the city would rather keep quiet.

"We could have said no, but if it was challenged in court, and if we lost, we'd just look bad. So I said, if they [LAG] fit the spirit of the ordinance, give them the permit."

But Turner says that LAG members were "bad guests." They took advantage of the city's hospitality once the permit was issued by not complying with the stipulated time limit.

"They deceived us by setting up camp, then immediately announcing that they would not move out once the permit expired," said Turner. "Then they violated our sign ordinances. I don't deny them the right to pursue their goals, but this is a country of laws and the people of this community have their rights too."

Some community members said that the petty zoning violations identified the Peace Campers with demonstrators who had angered law-abiding citizens in the past by engaging in acts of civil disobedience, such as the blockade at the Lab last June when approximately 1,250 demonstrators were arrested. That image, they said, alienates local residents and obscures the message LAG wants to convey.

"Packaging is an important part of the message," said one middle-aged government worker, who asked not to be identified. "You take the package they're putting together, which is sort of hand-painted signs and a rag-tag group of folks committing petty zoning violations, and basically what they're doing is getting attention for everything but their cause. What comes across to the public here is the desire for a confrontation with authority."

Peace Campers are bucking the image of being law-breakers **who place the financial burden of their civil disobedience on local residents. The cost of law enforcement to break up demonstrations and court expenses to prosecute violators falls on county residents and have made many bitter enemies of peace activists.** Gehrman said that the Peace Camp addressed that problem because it was designed to be self-sustaining and free of cost to the community.

"We're very sensitive to that issue and know it's one of our biggest problems with community relations," said Gehrman. "That's one reason we set up the Peace Camp, which is different than direct action protests and costs them no money at all. The community is much more tolerant of this type of activity."

Lieutenant Larry Morrison, a 16-year veteran on the Livermore

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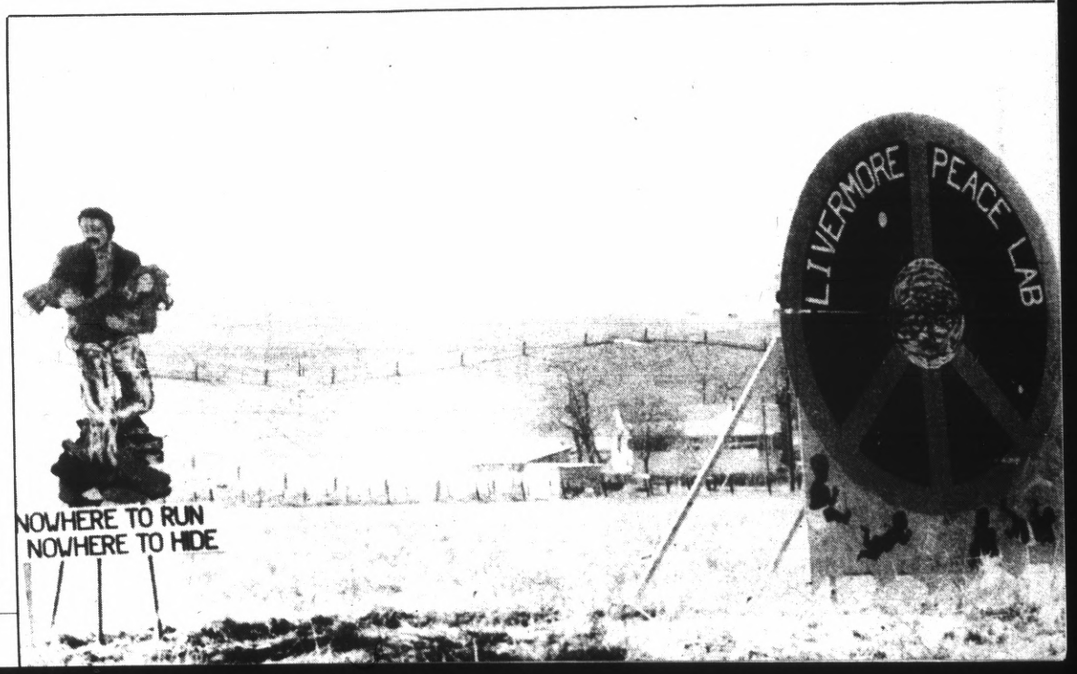
Peace Campers are bucking the image of being law-breakers who place the financial burden of their civil disobedience on local residents.



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PEACE CAMP

continued from previous page

police force who was in charge of the police response to the Lab blockade last June, agreed. "We've had no incidents this time and we didn't need to add any extra men or cars for surveillance. If we've got to have these things, this is the kind we like."

Lab employees are generally unsympathetic to any kind of activity aimed at jeopardizing their jobs. To many employees, demonstrators who have in the past dressed themselves in costumes, chained themselves to entrance gates, and splattered red paint around the Lab compound in the name of peace, are being "silly" and "simple-minded."

Lab spokesperson Bonnie Jean Schofield said that the Lab had no official response to "these kind of things" but criticized activists for portraying Lab employees as instruments of evil. "I think it's inaccurate to say we contribute to war at this laboratory. Most people here are committed to defense and resent being called evil."

But for some employees the issue is more practical than personal. Charles Stevens, who works as a chemical physicist in the Laser Research Department, said that although LAG members seemed less emotional and better informed than their predecessors in the 1960s, their formula for peace was "simple-minded."

"From an intellectual point of view," said Stevens, "they're being very simple-minded—the issues are more complex than they seem to know. We feel that the best way those issues can be addressed is through a technological solution, rather than the humanitarian method they propose."

But Stevens, who has worked at the Lab for ten years, says that though he disagrees with the method advocated by activists to achieve peace, he thinks the questions they pose are important because they serve as a conscience for the Lab.

"Without a doubt they're raising issues that should be raised because there is nothing in this system that poses moral questions. Activities like the Peace Camp seem silly, but movements like these can cause a change in attitudes," said Stevens. "And if a change is possible it will be people like them, not us, who will make it happen."

Some employees set aside moral obligations in the pursuit of personal career goals. But a job that involves creating weapons of mass destruction is a conflict for some that is difficult to resolve. A 25 year-old electronics engineer who has worked at the Lab's Nuclear Systems Division since he graduated from Dartmouth University two years ago and who asked to remain anonymous said that activities like the Peace Camp are important, but they don't affect the ambiguous feelings he has about his job.

"I and many others are here for the type of work we can do at this facility—work that we can't do anywhere else. It's exciting, the people here are marvelous to work with, and the facilities are excellent," said the engineer. "I think there are many that share my ambivalence toward the work we do, but I'll make up my own mind."

But Peace Campers maintain that beneath the personal, methodological, and ideological differences, the issue's bottom line is the survival of humanity, which they see threatened by weapons developed at the Lab.

"It's a matter of survival, not politics," says Bill Carrico, who lived at the Peace Camp when it was first set up. "There's simply no place on the planet for the weapons they build out there."

Carrico said that LAG members want to boost their image, in order to become more convincing spokespeople for that message and to bring its urgency home to the Livermore community. They hoped that by creating a Peace Camp which did not financially burden the community or disrupt its daily activities, they could gain support in opposing the Lab.

"If nothing else," said Carrico, "we wanted the people here to start talking and asking themselves some questions. Our sheer presence at least made them wonder why we're here."

But perhaps as much as anything else, LAG members hoped to show that as far as avoiding mass destruction is concerned, the community of Livermore's needs are consistent with global needs and are best met without the Lab.

"The people here are saying that by having this weapons lab we won't have a nuclear war; we're saying we could," explained Jan Ray, who brought her 18 month-old son Kaya to spend a few days at the camp. "They have got to understand that we're fighting for all of our lives. And right now I'm afraid every day, for all of us."

Report on the 18th Year

UCSC's Identity Crisis

by Sarah Harding

"UCSC—THE IDEAL BECOMING REAL," PRO claim the admissions brochures that prospective students receive. Many have questioned in recent years whether the "ideal" image is still appropriate for this university, and whether UCSC has lived up to its founding concepts as an alternative institution.

Chancellor Robert Sinsheimer addressed the question of UCSC's identity by appointing a committee of faculty members in July 1982 to "reconsider the guiding principles of the institution and to formulate the appropriate precepts for the next 18 years."

The title of the committee, the Commission on the 18th Year, refers to the age of the university and the number of years until the end of the century.

"At age 18 in our land, a young person becomes an adult... at 18 one ought to be able to question received wisdom, to base actions upon one's own perceptions and reflections," wrote the chancellor in the charge to the prospective commissioners.

The final results of the commission's year-long study, completed by professors Robert Alford, Dennis McElrath, Helene Moglen, Audrey Stanley, Kenneth Thimann, and Hayden White, were released recently. The commission believes that UCSC shows the "symptoms of an unhealthy institutional culture," and has reached the point where change is necessary for survival. The proposals outlined in the report show where the commission believes the changes should occur.

The report envisions a growth in the number of UCSC students

from 6,000 to 10,000 by the year 2000, through a stronger effort to recruit ethnic minorities and out-of-state students. Student population should increase in both undergraduate and graduate divisions, the commission stated, and academic and residential facilities should be expanded to accommodate that growth. An "Institute for Experimentation in the Arts" was proposed to house various visual art and theater projects, along with an interdisciplinary humanities institute, social science research institutes in specific and multi-disciplinary fields, and an expanded "Institute for Computer Sciences" to include an undergraduate major in computer engineering.

While the commission reached consensus on ideas for university expansion, the other major issue addressed—the role and function of the college system—revealed a dichotomy among the commissioners. One faction, made up of professors Thimann, Stanley, and McElrath, advocates that colleges should be "affirmed" as a focal point of social and academic life, and that student-faculty interaction in individual colleges should be seen as "precious resources for community building." "We'll sink to a second-rate Davis if we lose [the colleges]," said McElrath at a meeting of the University Council last Wednesday.

The commission found symptoms of an "unhealthy institutional culture" at UCSC.

The other faction, represented by White, Moglen and Alford, advocates the integration of colleges into clusters, and the university-wide centralization of certain functions, such as counseling. Included in the group's restructuring proposals are a relocation of College Eight to Oakes, and a "releasing" of the provost houses for academic programs and events.

While the division among the commission members over the college issue represents two widely-held opinions, the commission does not attempt to resolve the rift.

"The report reflects the long-standing division of opinion concerning roles of colleges," said Sinsheimer. While he believes the entire report offers "a number of interesting and valuable suggestions," Sinsheimer is not "entirely satisfied" with the results. "I'd be happier," he said, "if they'd come to some resolution on the role of colleges."

While the chancellor believes that this report will not have a major impact on the future of the university because the commission did not come up with "clear recommendations," others do not share his views. Michael Ross, undergraduate representative to the Student Body President's Council, says the report has some exciting ideas. "Someone finally said 'the emperor has no clothes,' " said Ross. He was "gratified to see that someone has said what a lot of us feel," in reference to the report's statements about the lack of direction at the UCSC campus.

The report criticizes the current UCSC administration, saying, "at present, the administrative structure of the university does not adequately reflect the centrality of the academic mission." In the words of commission member McElrath, the chancellor "has not provided much direction" for the campus.

In response to the report's criticism of university administration, the chancellor said he "didn't read the report that way." The chancellor went on to explain that the University of California has had a "hard time financially," and that many of UCSC's problems are attributable to the system as a whole.

Whether those difficulties are internal or systemwide, many people are concerned with the problems and obstacles UCSC faces in the next 18 years, as outlined in the report. A receptionist for the chancellor said that over 200 copies of the 60-page report have been printed and released, and people request copies daily.

While the report outlines ideas for UCSC's future, it does not provide a blueprint for the next 18 years. The plans for change and development will "only be resolved by administrative action," according to Hayden White. White added, however, that currently the university does not seem to have an effective enough administration.

Despite its innovative ideas, some students are unsure of how much effect the report will have. The University Council agreed. However, SBPC representative Ross said that the report can serve as a "catalyst for student interest in the future of the university."

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LETTERS *to the* STAFF

Complementary and Essential

Dear Staff:

Martin Carver's letter (*City on a Hill*, 2/16) recapitulates two persistent misconceptions.

One is that the education envisioned for Santa Cruz encompassed only the "liberal arts." A glance at the initial (1965) academic plan for UCSC makes clear that strong and diverse programs in science and engineering were contemplated from the outset, as integral to a modern university.

A second is that "liberal arts" and education in science and technology are somehow incompatible. On the contrary, they are complementary and each essential to the others. Students in the liberal arts need a deep understanding of science and technology if they are to be able to address their learning and skills to the problems of a technological society. Students in science and technology need a deep understanding of the liberal arts if they are to apply their knowledge and skills to enlightened and humane purpose.

Robert L. Sinsheimer
Chancellor

Public Funding, Private Profit

I think the debate over the R&D Center proposed for UCSC should include the issue of whose interest the Board of Regents represent. The UC Regents, appointed by the governor, own and operate the UC as they would a giant corporation. They set policy and procedures which direct the operation of various campuses. Many of the 28 Regents have direct business ties with large corporations such as banking, oil, agribusiness, real estate, electronics and weapons production. The Regents use their university to satisfy the needs of industrial, military and governmental interests which they represent.

The close ties between the Regents, UC and corporate power represent a conflict of interest throughout the University of California system. The university, a public resource, is being transformed into a preserve for private corporations in order to gain control over the research carried out there. Scientists and administrators within the university are cooperating in the sale of the public's birthright to the highest bidder. A small elite of academics and industrialists rotate between interrelated corporate and university positions. Their actions are in violation of the public interest, using taxpayer resources for private purposes.

The decision to build the R&D Center can be seen in this context as an example of using public resources to satisfy the needs of corporate power and profit without considering whether the public may not want the center and are excluded from the process of democratic decision making.

Bob DeBolt

Slavery is Called Democracy

Dear Staff:

In Dan Siegel's article on Cuba, he states "Revolutions eat their own children, or so we are told." Apparently his enculturation into the American system of compulsory public schooling blinds him to the significance of his observation that "Students...spend the other half [of the day] in the fields." Unless a school child's working in the field is not performed under the threat of punishment, this attempt to "narrow the gap between intellectual and manual work" is more properly called child slavery.

If a child in Chile were required to work in a landowner's field after school, it would be called slavery. Is it any less slavery if the landowner is the government? Is it any less slavery if it is required as part of a process labeled "education?" Is it any less slavery if it is intended not to profit the landowner but instead to inculcate certain values?

Of course, it is 1984 and in Cuba, where people have a right to a job and to an education, slavery is called democracy.

Robert E. Jackson

Educational Opportunity

The following is a letter given to Chancellor Sinsheimer last Friday at a meeting regarding Third World issues at UCSC.

Why Students for Educational Opportunity insist on a permanent director for the Educational Opportunity Program (EOP):

A permanent director is essential in promoting stability within EOP. We feel a permanent director would give a clear sense of direction regarding the goals of EOP and affirmative action. We fear that without a permanent director the future of EOP and affirmative action is in danger. We also fear that the administration is considering the merger of the early and immediate outreach component of EOP with the regular Admissions Office. We are opposed to this because such a merger would seriously weaken EOP's autonomy and its ability to actively seek and recruit minorities and other disadvantaged students eligible to attend UCSC. A weakening of EOP and affirmative action would result in a drop in the already low number of minority and other disadvantaged students on campus. We do not want an all-White campus; we want the educational opportunity of minorities and other disadvantaged students to continue.

For the reasons stated above, Students for Educational Opportunity strongly and respectfully request the following:

1) An assurance and continued commitment from the administration that the goals, principles, and objectives of the Educational Opportunity Program be maintained.

2) An assurance that the Educational Opportunity Program not be merged with the regular Admissions Office and that it continue to be a centralized operation with full autonomy in fulfilling its goals of student diversity.

3) That the following components of the Educational Opportunity Program be kept intact at their current capacities: Partnership, Early Outreach, Recruitment, and Support Services.

4) That the administration, with faculty and student participation, begin the search for a permanent EOP director. We recommend that the committee include three students representing the three major minority groups (i.e. Asians, Blacks, and Hispanics). If the search continues through the summer, we recommend that transportation to search committee meetings be covered by the university.

Students for Educational Opportunity

Thanks Dan

Dear Staff

Dan Siegel's observations about economic progress in socialist Cuba were enlightening. His interview with Mr. Valdez indicated that there was a general scarcity of goods under the rationing system which ensured "equal access to limited foodstuffs and commodities." He went on to say that now there are more goods available due to something called "parallel markets." Welcome to the benefits of a market system, Dan! Cubans call it a "parallel market," the US calls it "the economy," and some even call it an "underground economy," but regardless of nomenclature or official standing it is just another instance of the market, operating irrepressibly to supply people with what they really want. It exists openly and naturally in a free society, and it crops out unofficially wherever government tries to control peoples' preferred uses of their lives and property.

Valdez recognized that the "revolutionary consciousness" in the early days wasn't enough to put goods in the stores. Now, because "parallel markets" overcome some of the effects of socialist planning, he can find the things he wants to buy. The foodstuffs and commodities in Cuba are "limited" only because price controls keep prices so low that nobody finds it worthwhile to produce more! Consequently, there are still shortages in areas not open to the market, areas such as housing and transportation. If the government would cease controls in these areas, Cubans would see diminished housing shortages and improved transport facilities. A progressive freeing-up of Market forces will enable Mr. Valdez to realize his dreams of increased prosperity in a decade.

It's great to see students like Dan Siegel pointing out that the Free Market is enabling economic progress in Cuba...in spite of socialist government meddling. Thanks Dan!

Roger Grigsby

Let's Work Together

Dear Staff:

Linda Hooper's article on "What Men Don't Know" has to be one of the definitive manifestations of a feminist author inhibiting the progress of that movement. Simply reiterating the social problems women face in the twentieth century does not further the feminist cause. Rather, it sounds like another complaint voiced and then set aside without any actions taken in a forward-moving direction.

Ms. Hooper is upset by the fact that she doesn't have any satisfactory words to call her "female friends." She apparently is irked by the fact that men made up words for their male friends ("buddy" and "pal"), yet neglected to invent one for females to call their female friends. I find it appalling, as does Ms. Hooper, that we men never coined a word for this purpose. Therefore, let me apologize for this lack of consideration and suggest that Ms. Hooper take responsibility for creating a word that she finds suitable.

Ms. Hooper's assumption that the world would be peaceful if run by women is, by her own admission, a figment of her imagination and unsubstantiated by any facts whatsoever. If we as a species are ever to achieve unity and peace, we must all work together regardless of sex, race, color, or religion. Reversing the ratios of women/men in government is not only unrealistic, but is simply creating a new inequality. Equality is needed among all people.

Douglas Bodin

Calm and Rational Debate

Dear Staff:

This time you "blew it" *City on a Hill*. While President Gardner is defending the freedom of the university, you would trade your academic birthright for a mess of local political advantage.

Measure A is patently unconstitutional as an infringement upon the autonomy of the university. I have no more "responsibility to reach an agreement with the council on Measure A" than you would have a "responsibility" to negotiate an agreement with a body that sought to infringe upon your constitutional First Amendment rights.

To suggest that the proposed research and development center would bring about "the physical and intellectual destruction of the university" is pure political hype. It is hardly the basis for a reasoned discussion of the merits or demerits of the proposed center.

What is needed at this time is a calm and rational discussion of the potential benefits or harms of the proposed center, of the potential impacts of the center as they emerge through the environmental impact report, and of the ways in which such impacts can be mitigated in a way befitting an intellectual institution and an enlightened community. A priori judgements and rhetorical contests over entitlements and rights serve only to prevent reasoned consideration.

Robert L. Sinsheimer
Chancellor

Deadlines for letters are Tuesday at 5pm. Please type and double space them. Letters over a page in length run the grave risk of being edited. Letters on current events and material appearing in *City on a Hill* will be given precedence to letters rebutting letters appearing here. Send mail to Editor, City on a Hill, Stonehouse UCSC, 95064. Thank you.

EDITORIAL

The Backbone We Need

UCSC IS IN TROUBLE. A FACULTY COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE chancellor has confirmed a growing suspicion at UCSC that we are caught between being the "alternative campus" envisioned by UCSC's founders and an "accommodationist establishment," as the commission's report puts it.

Actually, the report seems to say that by doing his best to transform UCSC into a mainstream university, Chancellor Sinsheimer risks losing this campus's finest assets. Students come to UCSC because it is a decentralized, human-scaled school. Physically, academically, and socially this campus is *the* progressive alternative in the UC system. The 18th Year Commission recognized this, and their report calls for enriching UCSC's unique qualities.

City on a Hill agrees with the commission. We urge students, staff, and faculty to read the report and discuss its merits. And we especially urge the administration to give the report a sympathetic review.

Jumping on the high-tech bandwagon will not make UCSC a better school, nor will it adequately prepare students for the tasks which lie ahead. In contrast, UCSC's founding ideals—interdisciplinary, progressive, liberal arts education—are the backbone we need to guide us into the 21st century.

KALEIDOscope

Tao Wow Wow

Tao Chemical—those tough-to-define polyethnic punk-art rockers—play their first local gig in seven months at the Catalyst Friday.

Tao started out four years ago as performance art-rock amalgam sporting a psychodramatic lead singer and longwinded Afro/reggae jam session. Although they quickly developed a loyal local following, hardcore punks in the community accused Tao of pretentiousness. "Yea, I could see what they meant," said lead singer/songwriter Rob Brezsny (*nee* Pope Artaud) in a phone interview with *City on a Hill*. "Back then, I was more of a cartoon character than a singer." Brezsny feels that he has matured as a performer. "Sometimes I feel like a missionary, giving the people something to eat." Brezsny and company usually supply an adequate dose of brain food. Tao's songs such as "Too Polite" are notable for their intelligent railing against the middle-class mindset most of us at least temporarily try to avoid here in Santa Cruz.

"We'll be playing ten new songs," said Brezsny about Friday's Catalyst show. Lyrically, Brezsny is moving away from his earlier caricatures toward more personal tales. The new tune "Do the Animals Dance?" is a Lebanon allegory; "Bread and Water" describes an externally politically correct guy who reverts to old-line chauvinism in his personal life.

Musically, Tao Chemical is streamlined. The departure of lead guitarist Not Michael has altered the "Chemistry" of the band, says Brezsny: "We're making more concise musical statements now." Tao's new chopped and channeled lineup features Brezsny, Janet Ring on vocals, Bill Walker on guitar, and Rick Walker on percussion. Special Fun bassist Daniel Lewis will sit in on Friday's set along with percussionist Paul Cicco. Tao Chemical's self-titled 1982 album has received extensive airplay on college and public radio stations across the nation, thanks largely to Norman Weinstein's enthusiastic review in *OP* magazine. They plan to begin recording a follow-up EP in April.

Get Taown. Tao Chemical returns to the Catalyst Friday night.

Brezsny had to cut the interview short to perform a marriage ceremony (they didn't call him Pope for nothing). "We're not doing the same stuff we were four years ago," said Brezsny. "A band has to keep changing or else risk degenerating into self-parody. Look at Mick Jagger. He's a parody of a parody of a parody." Tao Chemical performs Friday, March 2 at the Catalyst. Tickets are $2 in advance, $3.50 at the door. Showtime is 9pm.

Re-fried Fat

Country radio hasn't been the same since KFAT radio station left the airwaves last year. FAT-heads can enjoy a brief resurrection this weekend when radio station KKUP Cupertino (90.5 on the FM dial) hands over their microphones to former KFAT disc jockeys for a Mardi-Gras weekend audio blowout. This will be your only chance 'til the cows come home to hear such timeless classics as "She's Looking Better Every Beer," "Next Time the Phone Don't Ring (It'll Be Me)," and "She's Actin' Single (I'm Drinkin' Doubles)."

Fit to be Tide

Those local darlings and MTV favorites Eddie & the Tide return to their old watering grounds, the Catalyst, Saturday night. Tickets are $3 in advance and $4.50 at the door. Showtime is 9pm.

Yet Another Funny Thing Happened on the Way To the Forum

The Stevenson Theater Guild's production of *A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum* continues at Stevenson Dining Hall this weekend. Steven Sondheim penned the book for this slapstick musical. Showtimes are 8pm Friday through Sunday. Ticket prices are $5 general admission and $3 for students and seniors.

The Bear Republic Theater's *Female Transport* will be performed at the Arts Center Theater this weekend. Strong acting saves this weak story of six women convicts on a ship bound for England. Showtimes are 8pm Thursday through Sunday. Tickets cost $8 general admission and $6 low-income Friday and Saturday nights and $7 general and $5 low-income Thursday and Sunday nights. Advanced tickets are sold at Cymbaline records and the Santa Cruz Civic Box Office.

The Rites of Winter

Technology has apparently arrived at the UCSC Winter Dance Concert, which opens tonight (Thursday) at the Performing Arts Theater. In the feature piece, the concert's artistic director and UCSC Dance Theater director Ruth Solomon choreographs an intimate personal relationship with a personal computer. Solomon uses reams of computer printout paper strewn about the stage and projects huge slides of computer-generated graphics on a backdrop. The score for the piece mixes musical rhythms with the repetitive, bone-piercing whine of a computer line-printer. Solomon's work promises to be a heavily psychological piece marked by humor, alienation, and novel use of technology.

A techno-pop score by the Flying Lizards (they did for the Beatles' "Money" what Devo did for "Satisfaction") highlights a group piece choreographed by Kay Clark Raine, founder and former artistic director of Dance Repertory Theater in Salt Lake City. Ms. Raine, who has danced with Merce Cunningham and Viola Farber among others, also performs a solo piece, "The Loss."

The athletically unorthodox dancer Scott Clark gives techno-pop its due with a score by proto-punk posers Ultravox for his group piece. He also performs a solo piece accompanied by a live vocal selection performance of Schumann.

Prominent New York choreographer and performer Gus Solomons, Jr. returns to the Winter Dance Concert for the second year in a row. Solomons, a protoge of Merce Cunningham, emphasizes the balletic quality of everyday movements such as walking, falling, and rolling to a halt. His architecture degree from MIT apparently influences his sculpting of corporal structures.

The UCSC Winter Dance Concert will be presented Thursday through Sunday, March 1-4. Showtimes are 8pm. Tickets are $3 students/seniors, $5 general, and are available at Cymbaline Records, the Santa Cruz Civic Box Office, the UCSC Box Office and all BASS outlets. Call 429-2031 for more info.

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CALENDAR

Thursday 1

☐movies

Dog Day Afternoon, 8 and 10:15pm, Stevenson Dining Hall. $1.50 Stevenson students & seniors, $2 general.

☐concerts

The single most professional contemporary dance event in the Monterey Bay Area is the Winter Dance Concert. 8pm, Performing Arts Theatre, $5 general, $3 students and seniors.

☐lectures

Liberation Series: Patrick Diehl, just back from a tour of Western European peace movements, and Professor Barbara Epstein speak on "Dynamic Forces for Liberation in Western Europe," preceded by a Sicilian Liberation Dinner, $2.50, 7pm at La Bahia Cafe, Merrill College. Admission free.

☐meetings

Chinquapin's staff meetings, anyone interested in becoming part of the staff is welcome to attend. 7pm, Cowell 135.

Conservative and Moderate Political Union of Students official meeting. 7pm, Cowell 223.

Regular business meeting for the *TWANAS* press collective. We discuss production and editorial issues and develop ideas for the future. All are welcome. 7pm, Merrill Room 3.

☐miscellaneous

Israeli Dancing and Instruction, 7:30pm, East Field Dance Studio.

Bible studies that offer a different perspective on life by examining the meaning and value of a relationship with God. 8pm, University Religious Center.

☐sports

Men's Tennis v. Menlo, 2pm, East Courts.

☐miscellaneous

City Conference. For more info, call F. Jameson x4157, x2781 or N. Rankin 423-1597.

Last day of Part Two of Al Johnsen—Artist and Teacher. A two-part exhibition of ceramic works by Al Johnsen and selected former students of the Cowell Pottery Program. Open 11-5 Tues. through Sun. Smith Gallery at Cowell College.

Psychology Collective is sponsoring a round table discussion on: "Should Psychology be a Scientific or a Humanistic Discipline?" Participants will include psychology faculty. 1pm, Kerr 497.

Poetry Reading: Laurie Churchill "Heroic Erotics: The Anatomy of Misogyny in the Ars Amatoria." Works in Progress Colloquia—literature. Wine and juice provided. 4pm, Kresge 159, admission free.

Shabbat Potluck: If last name begins with N-R, bring main dish, S-Z side dish/salad, A-M beverage/dessert. 6:30pm, Crown/Merrill Rec Room.

GALA Women's Rap Group, 1st and 3rd Fridays of the month. All are welcome. Talk with friends! 7pm, Stevenson 237A.

Wilderness/Northwest Images. Experience wilderness in this flowing program of images and music featuring the photography of G. Rowell and S. Woolums. Also, "High Above the Twisting Glaciers," a unique program orienting viewers to the Alaska Range. 7:30pm, Classroom Unit 1, $1.50 students, $2 general.

Friday 2

☐movies

Triple Feature: *La Cage Aux Folles* at 7pm, *Dr. Strangelove* at 9pm and *The Tin Drum* at 10:30pm. Kresge Town Hall, $2.

The Big Store. 8pm, Classroom Unit 2, $2.

Harlan County, USA chronicles the efforts of coal mining families to win a United Mine Workers contract. 8pm, Merrill Dining Hall.

Controlling Interest, the best documentary on the power of multinational corporations, their link with repressive governments and control of foreign policy. Also, *Food First*, on world hunger and corporate control over food producing resources. 8pm, Oakes 105. Admission free.

☐theater

A theatrical presentation of *A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum*, 8pm, Stevenson Dining Hall. Students/seniors $3, general $5.

☐concerts

Winter Dance Concert. See March 1 for details. 8pm, Performing Arts Theater.

Saturday 3

☐movies

Two classic anti-war statements, *The Tin Drum* at 7pm and Stanley Kramer's *On the Beach* at 9:30. Kresge Town Hall. Admission free.

Class Pictures: recent films by UCSC students. 7:30pm, Thimann 3, $1.50.

The Good, the Bad & the Ugly, 8pm, Classroom Unit 2, $2.

☐theater

A theatrical presentation of *A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum*, 8pm, Stevenson Dining Hall, Students/seniors $3, general $5.

☐concerts

UCSC Senior Bob Oehler presents his Senior Recital in Music. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall. Admission free.

Winter Dance Concert. See March 1 for details.

☐sports

Men's Tennis: UCSC Class "A" Tournament. All day. East Courts.

Finals of the 17th Intercollege Basketball Tournament. Final game of a week-long basketball tournament. 7pm, West Field House.

☐miscellaneous

City Conference. For more info, call F. Jameson x4157, x2781 or N. Rankin 423-1597.

Aerobics is now at Merrill. Men and women are welcome. Remember to bring towel and sneakers. 10:15am, Baobab Lounge, $1.

What is the Gospel? An attempt at redefining and making clear what we believe. 7pm, Baobab Lounge.

GALA's Spring Fling Dance, 9pm, Crown Dining Hall.

Dance with Spaceley Sprockets, 9pm, Porter Dining Hall, $1 Porter, $1.50 not.

Sunday 4

☐movies

Double Feature: *Dr. Strangelove* at 7pm, and *La Cage Aux Folles* at 9pm. Kresge Town Hall, $2.

☐theater

A theatrical presentation of *A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum*, 8pm, Stevenson Dining Hall, Students/seniors $3; general $5.

☐concerts

Crown Chamber Players will perform works by Beethoven, Ravel and Brahms. Guest Artists: Jorja Fleezanis, Laszlo Varga and Sylvia Jenkins. 2pm, Crown Dining Hall. Admission free.

Four UCSC Faculty/Student jazz ensembles present "From Free to Fusion: The Jazz Spectrum," a concert featuring old and new experimental jazz, vocal jazz, and fusion. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, admission free.

Winter a Dance Concert. See March 1 for details.

☐lectures

Chinquapin's staff meetings, anyone interested in becoming part of the staff is welcome to attend. 7pm, Cowell 135.

Biweekly conversation sponsored by CAMPUS. 7pm, Stevenson 237A.

☐sports

Men's Tennis: UCSC Class "A" Tournament. All day. East Courts.

Cycling Club Recreation Rides every Sun. morning, 9am, Town Clock.

☐miscellaneous

Flamenco Dance Classes are being offered through the campus organization, Los Amigos de Flamenco. Beginning level 12-1pm, intermediate 1-2:30pm. East Field Activities Building. Donation requested.

It's the Korean night! You will be served with delicious Korean food and music. 2pm, La Bahia Cafe, Merrill College. $3.75.

Square Dancing with the Bonny Doon String Band and live caller Brad Foster. Join them for a romping good time; all levels of square dancers are welcome. 7:30pm, Cowell Dining Hall.

Sliding scale admission: $1-$3.

Poets Gloria Watkins and Helen Mollen read from their work. 8pm, La Bahia Cafe, Merrill College.

Monday 5

☐movies

Video presentation of *Women in the Nicaraguan Revolution*, with a discussion following. 3pm, Communications Studio C. Donation requested to benefit International Women's Week.

☐concerts

University Chorus performance of Italian and Russian pieces by Monteverde and Stravinsky. Featuring both romantic and folk pieces. 8pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge. Admission free.

☐lectures

International Women's Week: Focus on Women in the Middle East. Panel includes: H. Bolak, K. Powers, L. Kahn and J. Hopfinger. 12pm, ReEntry Lounge, Classroom Unit 1. Admission free.

Professor Marilyn Strathern of Cambridge University will speak on "Production and Exploitation." 4pm, Oakes 105.

Research Organic Chemistry Seminar: Dr. Michael Pirrung, Professor of Chemistry, Stanford University, on "Biosynthesis of Ethylene." 4:15pm, Thimann 397, admission free.

Peter DeGroot of Brown Bulbs, Capitola, will speak on "Dutch Bulbs." In recent years he has been associated with Brown Bulb Ranch, the largest distributor of bulbs in this country. 7:30pm, Thimann 1. Admission free.

☐meetings

Large group meeting. 6:45pm, Classroom Unit 1, Intervarsity Christian Fellowship.

Le Club Francais Meeting, every Monday night. 7pm, McHenry 325.

The Merrill Student Council seeks student input and ideas on budget requests, activities for the quarter and other issues important to the Merrill Community. Meetings are open to all. 7:30pm, Baobab Lounge, Merrill College.

Discussion of alternate careers in veterinary medicine lead by Claire Langdon—Animal Health Technician. 7:30pm, Health Center Conference Room.

☐miscellaneous

A time for staff to begin the week by "getting it all together" through quiet time, sharing exercise and spiritual direction. Co-facilitators Darrell Yeaney and Ray Charland, 12pm, Health Center Lounge.

Men's Group. We will explore the issues and concerns we share as men, including role expectations, intimacy, how we relate to women and each other. Mondays. Call x2628 for more info. 3:30pm, Porter A-Dorm, room 230.

Tuesday 6

☐movies

Presentation of two videotapes on world terrorism, *No Place to Hide* and *Attack on the Americas*. 7pm, Studio B, Communications. Admission free.

Bed and Sofa (Room, 1926). Part of the Silents Please! series. 7:30pm, Thimann 3, $2.

☐lectures

International Women's Week: Focus on Women in Latin America. Guests include: S. Boschi, J. Bruce, P. Elsea and M. Villenueva. 12pm, ReEntry Lounge, Classroom Unit 1. Admission free.

Dr. Charles McCoy, professor theological ethics, Pacific School of Religion, will speak on "When Gods Change: Religion Amid Pluralism and Liberation." 3:30pm. Stevenson Fireside Lounge.

☐meetings

Action for the Hungry is a student organization seeking to learn about and act against world and domestic hunger. 6:15pm, Cowell Commuter Lounge.

Peter Carota, director of the San Francisco Soup Kitchen, will speak on hunger in Santa Cruz and appropriate responses. 7pm, Cowell Fireside Lounge.

Hebrew Discussion Group, every Tuesday. 7:30pm, Stevenson 237A.

☐sports

Men's Tennis v. Swathmore, 2pm, East Courts.

☐miscellaneous

SAS/GRAPH under CMS class. 3:15pm, CC Graphics and Output Room.

General Counseling Group. This counseling group is for students who desire to learn how to neutralize perceived barriers to the attainment of their goals, Tuesdays. Call x2628 for more info. 4:30pm, Charles Merrill Lounge.

Stone Soup communal celebration and loving send/off for Merrill instructor Janie Yett. Bring contributions for soup pot and communal fruit salad on previous day. For more info x4077. 6pm, La Bahia Cafe, Merrill College. Admission: $1.

A workshop entitled "Healing the Split: Physical and Nonphysical Violence in Lesbian Relationships," led by Lauren Crux, Feminist Therapist. This event is for women only, please. 7pm, Oakes 105.

Stevenson Faculty Fireside: Bonnie Kingsly, Assoc. Professor of History. 7pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge.

Aerobics is now at Merrill. Men

VIEWfinder

APTOS TWIN 688-6541
I. **Broadway Danny Rose** 6:15, 8:00, 9:45; weekend mats. at 2:45, 4:30.
II. **The Dresser** 5:30, 8, 10:15; weekend mats. at 1, 3:15.

CAPITOLA 475-3518
Never Say Never Again 7:10, 10:45. **The Outsiders** 9:15; Sun. mat. at 2:45.

DEL MAR 425-0616
I. **Sahara** 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.
II. **Lassiter** 1, 4:45, 8:25; with **Angel** 3, 6:40, 10:15.
III. **The Right Stuff** 1, 4:30, 8:15.
IV. **Against All Odds** 1:45, 4:15, 7, 9:30. Fri-Sat midnight shows: **Fruits of Passion, Don't Look Back, Yellow Submarine, Monty Python and the Holy Grail.**

41st AVE. PLAYHOUSE 476-8841
I. **Terms of Endearment** 1:30, 4:10, 7, 9:40.
II. **Never Cry Wolf** 1:20, 3:20, 5:25, 7:35, 9:55.
III. **Unfaithfully Yours** 1, 3, 5, 7:10, 9:10.

NICKELODEON 426-7500
I. **Android** 7, 8:40; Sunday early show at 5:05.
II. **Carmen** 7:10, 9:05; Sunday early show at 4:55.
III. **Educating Rita** 7:20, 9:25; Sunday early show at 5:15.
Erotic Film Festival Fri.-Sat. at 10:20 only.

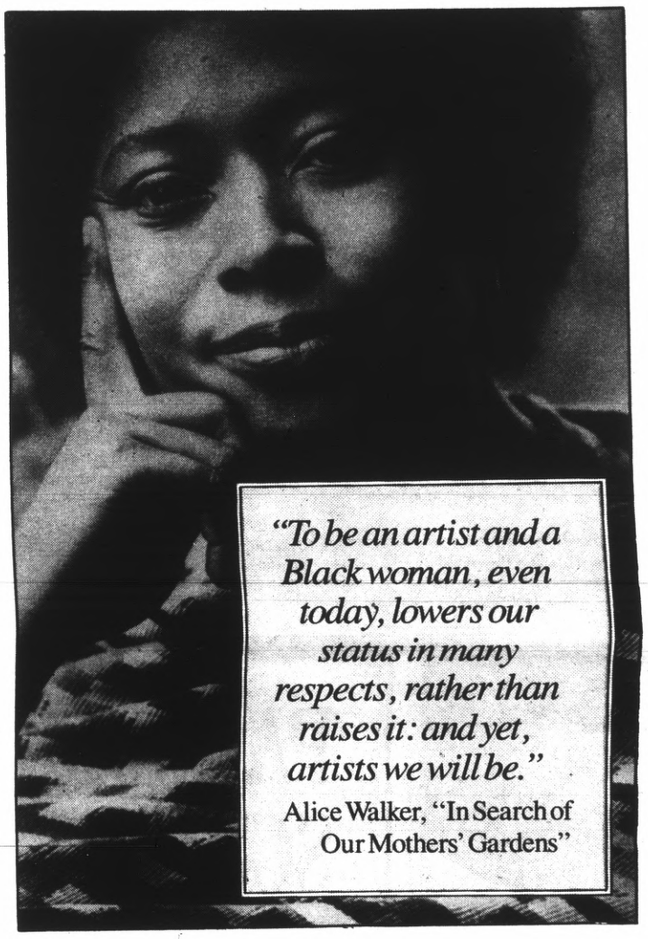
RIO 423-2000
Blame it on Rio 6, 8, 10; weekend mats. at 2, 4.
Fri.-Sat. midnight: **Led Zeppelin: The Song Remains the Same** (in magnetic sound).

SASH MILL 427-1711
Thu.-Fri.—**Monkey Business** 7:30 and **Arsenic and Old Lace** 9:20.
Sat., Sun—**Pride and Prejudice** 7:30, **Tovarich** 9:40. **Rocky Horror** at midnight Saturday.
Mon.—**Berlin Alexanderplatz, pts. 10, 11, 12**, 7:30.
Tue.— Wed.—**The Fountainhead** 7:30, **Blow-Up**, 9:35.

UA 426-8383
I. **Footloose** 6, 8:10, 10:10; weekend mats. at 2, 4.
II. **Harry and Son** 5:45, 8, 10:15; weekend mats. at 1:15, 3:30.

THE MOVIES 426-9409
Call for information.

LITERARIA


"To be an artist and a Black woman, even today, lowers our status in many respects, rather than raises it: and yet, artists we will be."
Alice Walker, "In Search of Our Mothers' Gardens"

Alice in Tender Land

by Ann Starrs

In Search of Our Mothers' Gardens, *by Alice Walker. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich; 1983. $14.95. 393 pages.*

There is a strange attraction to the idea of becoming friends with an author whose works one loves. There is always the fear that their personalities will not offer the joy the writing hints at, but nevertheless the fascination exists. For the many who have read and loved Alice Walker's Pulitzer Prize-winning novel *The Color Purple*, a new work will allow them to delve more deeply and personally into the life and thoughts of the woman whose fictional characters promise so much.

In Search of Our Mothers' Gardens is a collection of essays and poetry that Alice Walker has written over the last 17 years for publications ranging from *Ms.* to *Black Scholar* to the New York *Times*. The works are not arranged in chronological order, and they vary widely in style and subject. Yet they are all concerned with the ideas and events that have been most central to Alice Walker's development as a writer and as a person. In several essays she explores the joys and frustrations of being a Black woman artist; in others she focuses simply on a single aspect: on being Black ("Choice: A Tribute to Martin Luther King, Jr."), on being a Black woman ("Looking to the Side, and Back"), or on being an artist ("Saving the Life That Is Your Own").

But whatever specifics Walker writes about—Flannery O'Connor as a Southern writer or Walker's abortion in college—she manages to powerfully involve a reader's thoughts and emotions. She writes of moments of great beauty, and at times, disturbingly, of great pain. To read *In Search of Our Mothers' Gardens* is to be deeply moved and intellectually challenged at the same time; one wants to put the book down and take time to digest and discuss the ideas and thoughts she expresses so well, but one also wants to delve deeper and more fully into the emotions and perspectives Walker opens up. Her prose writing is poetic in its effect if not always in its style; as Walker says of herself when she was reading poetry in college, "I ate, I slept, I studied other things (like European history) without ever doing more than giving it serious thought. It could not change me from one moment to the next, as poetry could."

This is exactly what *In Search of Our Mothers' Gardens* does when Walker is at her best. The work, however, is not completely consistent either in tone or quality. In "Only Justice Can Stop a Curse," Walker speaks of the suffering and misery that Blacks, and especially Black women, have been subjected to, and she muses:

> *And it would be good, perhaps, to put an end to the species in any case, rather than let white men continue to subjugate it, and continue their lust to dominate, exploit, and despoil not just our planet, but the rest of the universe, which is their clear and oft-stated intention; leaving their arrogance and litter not just on the moon, but on everything else they can reach.*

But the variety in this collection is in some respects its saving grace; for a consistent, relentless stream of thoughts and emotions like these, whatever their validity or power, would simply be unbearable. Walker's bitterness, anger, and frustration are given beautiful and moving voice in this essay and in others; but she is not always bitter and angry. Her writings express her emotions and thoughts clearly and directly; and passages like the one above can reverberate with emotional impact. So, however, can passages like the final essay, "Beauty: When the Other Dancer Is the Self," which tells the story of a childhood accident in which Walker's right eye was permanently blinded and scarred. After years of embarrassment and emotional pain, Walker's daughter, to whom the book is dedicated, helped Walker see her disfigurement in a completely new light; and the joy and exultation with which Walker celebrates this new vision is as moving and genuine as is her sorrow at the racism, sexism, and unfairness she sees all around her.

By the end of *In Search of Our Mothers' Gardens*, Walker's honesty and insight offer a rewarding portrait of her perspective and of what has shaped her life and writings. Even if her ideas were not valuable for their own merit, they would be remarkable for the glimpse they give of the mind and life of an artist who has so much to offer this age.

Review copy courtesy of Bookshop Santa Cruz.

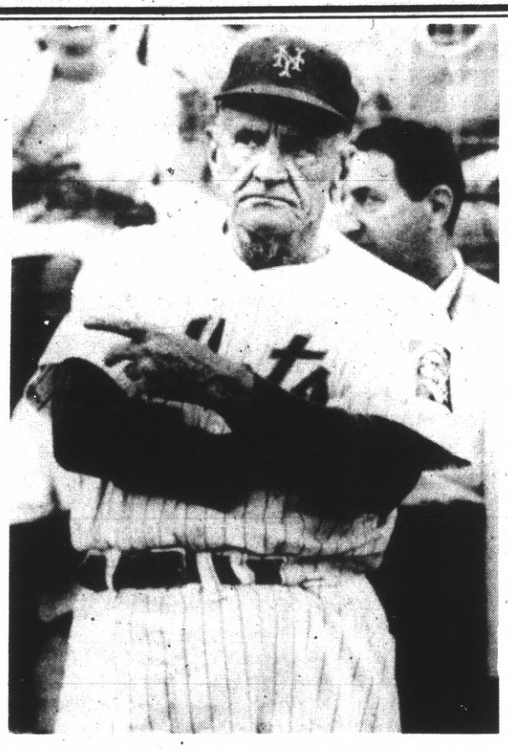
Stengelese Explained

by Patrick Burnson

Stengel: His Life and Times, *by Robert W. Creamer. Simon and Schuster; 1983. $16.95. 336 pages.*

Journalists/satirists Ring Lardner and Damon Runyon took great delight in focusing on Casey Stengel's propensity for the non sequitur, malapropism, and arcanisms, but seemed to hardly acknowledge his most obvious managerial strengths. Subsequent biographers have taken a similar tact, but Robert Creamer, a senior writer at *Sports Illustrated*, delves more deeply into the legend, probing the origin of many heretofore apocryphal tales and anecdotes surrounding baseball's "Old Professor."

Stengel had a prodigious memory, a startling ability to recall relevant detail. In baseball he had the kind of understanding of a situation that is often described as intuitive, but is probably just rapid-fire, computer-speed deduction derived from long experience. The best chess players occasionally play this way, making moves they can't immediately explain or justify. Stengel did the same in baseball, although he would often go on to explain even the simplest moves in long-winded, convoluted lectures that amused and diverted his listeners without necessarily informing them.



There's no denying that Stengel *was* Runyonesque, though, and the book pays proper heed to the many comic episodes which so endeared him to the press. While managing the Oakland Oaks for three post-war years in the Pacific Coast League, he regaled writers here as well, giving one wag to remark, "Casey has done to the English language what Winston Churchill could not—kill it."

Born in Kansas City in 1890, Stengel was actually a contemporary of that other renowned Missourian trickster, Mark Twain, and shared with him a penchant for the broad Southwestern humor which thrived largely at another's expense. Sam Clemens and Charley Stengel were the products of a young, brash, expanding society, says Creamer, each going a long way in the world, achieving fame and fortune far from home:

> *Both were thought of primarily as purveyors of humor, yet both were intensely serious about their work, and both had a hard, almost brutal streak of reality in their makeup, coupled with a sarcastic cutting contempt for people who didn't measure up, those whom Twain called jackasses and Stengel road apples.*

The young outfielder's rise to major league stardom is fully documented of course, but as in any good bio, it is the man's failures which most effectively reveal his true character. After washing out as a player in the 1920s, Stengel was forced to make the uneasy transition into managing if he was to stay involved with baseball at all. Fortunately for Stengel, that change was virtually automatic, thanks to his gifts as a strategist and charismatic leader.

He was a remarkably intelligent man, although with little education beyond the minimum forced on him in grammar and high school and what he picked up during a short stint as a dental student. Yet Stengel continued to learn and eventually teach the finer details of his craft.

Before going on to even greater glory at the helm of the Yankees, Stengel took a shine to a peripatetic infielder from Oakland named Billy Martin, whom he called "The Big-Nosed Kid." Martin, Mickey Mantle, Yogi Berra, and Whitey Ford remain indebted to Stengel's genius. Having won an astounding ten pennants and seven world series in a dozen years, he was a larger-than-life figure who left behind a legacy deftly recounted in Creamer's comprehensive and entertaining book.

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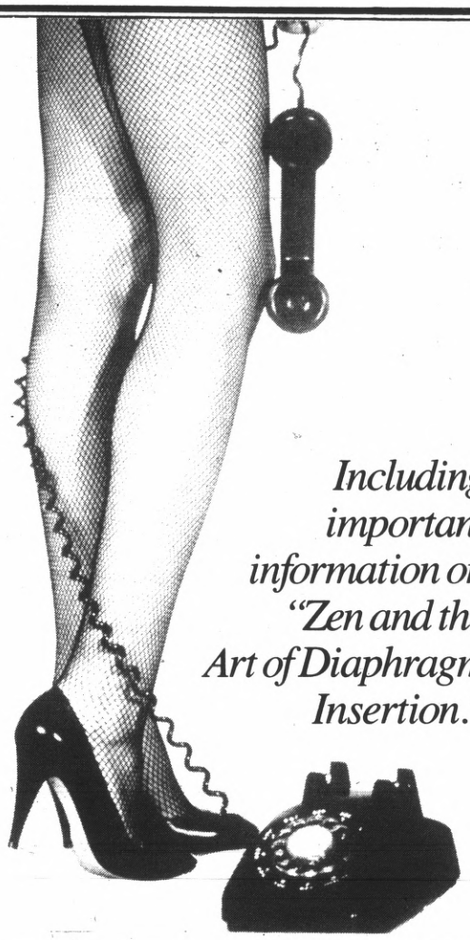
Tip of the Sexburg

by Bo K. Racie

Sex Tips for Girls, *by Cynthia Heimel. Simon and Schuster; 1983. $7.95. 205 pages.*

Sex Tips for Girls is an embarrassing book to read on the bus. Not only is the cover the last word in lurid (red spiked heels, fishnet stockings), but the title is emblazoned in big block letters on three (count 'em) sides of the thing, making it impossible to conceal. It is also an embarrassing book to ask for by name at your local highbrow bookstore. For one thing, we're all *women* now, right? And for another, real women don't need "tips" because they approach sex in a responsible, adult way, as an expression of mutual caring and respect, right? I finally had to go out of town to buy it.

But as soon as I read Chapter 1, "Who Are We?," with its discussion of the trivial versus the frivolous, I realized that this was not your typical how-to manual for the disaffected. "We must eschew anything trivial. We must embrace all that is frivolous," Cynthia Heimel states unequivocably. She considers objects to be trivial, i.e. conceptual art, dress shields, and encounter groups, while all things frivolous are actions, i.e. driving in convertibles, eating raspberries, and talking on the telephone. What does all this have to do with sex, you may ask? Everything and nothing, as is so often the case. As I was talking to my girlfriend Trixie this morning about her latest doomed affair, I realized (for the first time) what Ms. Heimel had been trying to tell me all along.



Including important information on "Zen and the Art of Diaphragm Insertion."

Trixie: I met this cute guy at the Dragon Moon and he doesn't have a girlfriend! I think he likes me, but what do I do about dear, sweet Frankie?

Me: Not again, Trixie! Jeez, you barely know this guy and already you wanna... (sigh) What's he like?

Trixie: Well, he's really cute and everything, but I can't tell whether I'm infatuated with him or whether it's the beginning of true love, or chalk up another obsession for Trixie...

Me: Chill out, girl! I've got this book you've got to read. It really fits your situation. It's called *Sex Tips for Girls* and...

Trixie: One thing I don't need right now is *more* sex... (This is a common reaction).

Me: No, no, no! It's not like *that*. It's really about life. You know, everything from "How to Find Someone to Fall in Love With" to "How to Cure a Broken Heart." It's got everything. There's the "Sex and Drugs and Rock 'n Roll Diet" and, let's see here—oh yeah, this is for you, Trixie, "How to Tell Love from Obsession."

Trixie: Sex and drugs and rock 'n roll diet, huh? Well, not that I need it or anything, but tell me about it.

Me: Well, don't read it to your mother, for God's sake. I made that mistake and she was *not* amused. She liked the rest of the chapter on "Inner Dieting" though.

Trixie: But what about the sex and drugs and rock 'n roll diet?

Me: It's not for the faint of heart. It involves Quaaludes, cocaine, cowboys and dancing all night.

Trixie: Wowzers! This I've got to see! I'll be right over.

I didn't tell Trixie about Chapter 11, "How to be Good in Bed," because she was too worked up and probably knew it all already. In fact, she probably knows, or at least suspects, most of the things Ms. Heimel writes about in this book. The truth according to *Sex Tips* is so charmingly and so directly told, however, as to disarm even the most jaded modern girl.*

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Bo K. Racie is a pseudonym for Rebecka Wright and Laura Brown.

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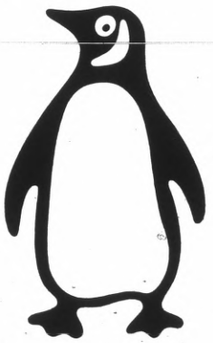

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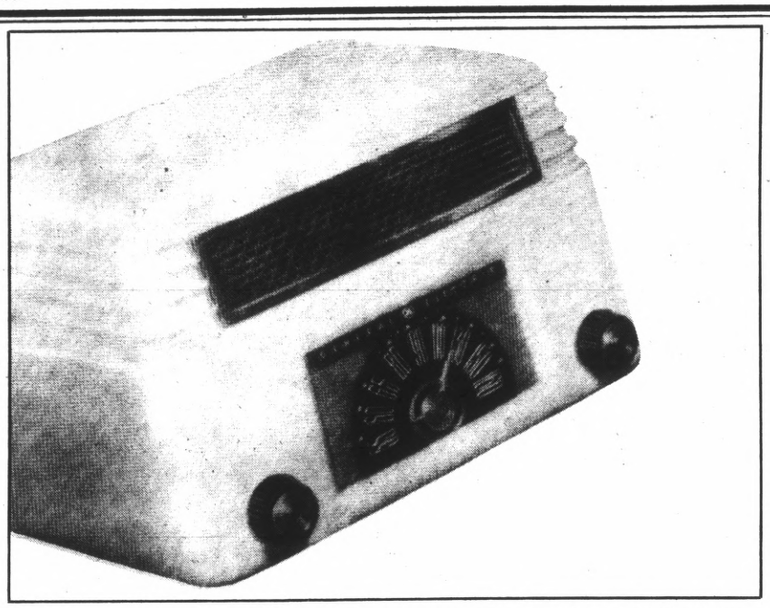

by Christine Mlot

Happy to Be Here *by Garrison Keillor. Penguin Books; 1983 $4.95. 276 pages*

Garrison Keillor has a penchant for radio. A large fraction of the stories in the collection *Happy to Be Here* recount the growth of the Minneapolis radio station WLT, from the early days when radio was "strange and dazzling," to disc jockey Michael Keske and his "modified middle-of-the-road pop-rock format." Many of the remaining stories read as though they were radio docudramas ("How It Was in America a Week Ago Tuesday"). And Keillor himself hosts "A Prairie Home Companion," the popular Saturday afternoon homespun variety show on National Public Radio.

Most of the stories in *Happy to Be Here* first appeared in the *New Yorker*, while Keillor was fighting an unfinished novel at his home in St. Paul. A nearly identical collection with the same title was published three years ago; the new publishers have added five stories and the subtitle "Even More Stories and Comic Pieces," and rearranged their order, but Keillor's humor is still fresh.

One of the added pieces is "The New Washington: An Inside Story," where Reagan's world is made up as the glamorous good life. "Sturdy, sweaty, plainly dressed" visitors from America's heartland take solace in Washington's beautiful people, the way Depression-era Americans flocked to watch Hollywood movie stars. ("See Malt Shop where Sandra O'Connor was discovered.") Keillor manages to be facetious and convincing at the same time. His description of Reagan's tax bill dinner celebration with its six-thousand-dollar fruit salad is trenchant, but the cost of Nancy Reagan's china set is just as laughable. Keillor's preposterous analogy works almost too well.

Keillor pokes at the counterculture as well. "Don: The True Story of a Young Person" is an expose of the punk rock scene. Don, a quiet B-plus student, faces banishment from home if he remains with his band Trash. Tension mounts as Green Phillips writes a cover story for *Falling Rocks*, the nation's leading rock tabloid, about the band's symbolic on-stage chicken ritual. Will Don stay with Trash and risk the hatred of the community, perhaps the nation? And what about the bird? Keillor grips the reader with this high social drama.

"Your Transit Commission" could have been inspired by a ride on a Santa Cruz Metro bus:

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Keillor gets a few chuckles from puns, cliches, and mixed metaphors, but he gets his biggest laughs because he notices the quirks and gaffes that everybody makes: Republicans, feminists, children, and punks. But his tone is not derisive; at times, he even lobbies for stepmothers and shy people's rights ("Why Not Pretty Soon?").

After reading "After A Fall," a personal confession/history of his own embarrassing tumbles ("Miscellaneous Bike Bowls...The Great Ladder Leap of 1971..."), you know he's on your side. Read Keillor and laugh in good company.

("A Prairie Home Companion" can be heard on San Francisco radio station KALW-FM (91.7), Saturdays, 3pm.)

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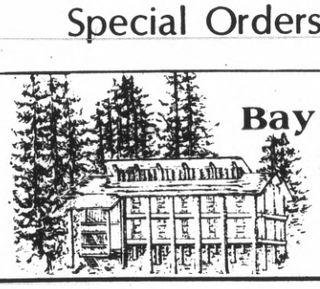

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Brownmiller examines common notions of feminity: sexy plaything, humble servant, symbolic aristocrat.

Feminine Critique

by Sarah Rabkin

Femininity, *by Susan Brownmiller. Simon and Schuster; 1984. $14.95. 258 pages.*

"When she stopped conforming to the conventional picture of femininity, she finally began to enjoy being a woman."
Betty Friedan, The Feminine Mystique

Glibly defined in *Webster's Seventh New Collegiate Dictionary* as "the quality or nature of the female sex," femininity suggests a wardrobe full of female stereotypes: grace, gentleness, warmth, nurturance, and sexual allure. While only some of the qualities associated with femininity are dictated by biological femaleness, all of them contribute to a set of cultural expectations that influence our behavior and pervade our attitudes toward womanhood.

Susan Brownmiller, author of *Against Our Will: Men, Women and Rape*, explores some of these expectations in her second book, *Femininity*. She describes femininity as a "strategy of survival" employed competitively by women to attract and appease men, and perpetuated by men to keep the balance of power in their own favor. Noting a contemporary resurgence in the popularity of cosmetics and fashionable dress, even among self-proclaimed feminists, Brownmiller predicts that recourse to feminine wiles will intensify over the next few years as US women compete for two increasingly scarce resources—jobs and marriageable men.

Culturally acceptable feminine appearance and behavior, says Brownmiller, tend to caricature the physical differences between women and men. The average woman's body is shorter, fattier, and less muscular than the average man's; feminine demeanor exaggerates women's relative smallness, softness and weakness. Women whose physical characteristics fall too far to the masculine end of the spectrum risk appearing antisocially unfeminine, unless they take pains to alter the offending feature (as do the considerable number of American woman capable of growing conspicuous facial hair who pluck, bleach, or surgically remove it) or resort to compensatory behavior that projects their feminine vulnerability. Femininity, writes Brownmiller, is "a willing demonstration of difference, even when one does not exist in nature. To fail at the feminine difference is to appear not to care about men, and to risk the loss of their attention and approval."

But not all aspects of femininity are distilled from actual gender differences. Brownmiller points out that when men began wearing long hair in the 1960s, they also began affecting the flips and tosses of the head that had previously been associated with women and "effeminate" males. Suddenly, those mannerisms lost their rigid identification with femininity.

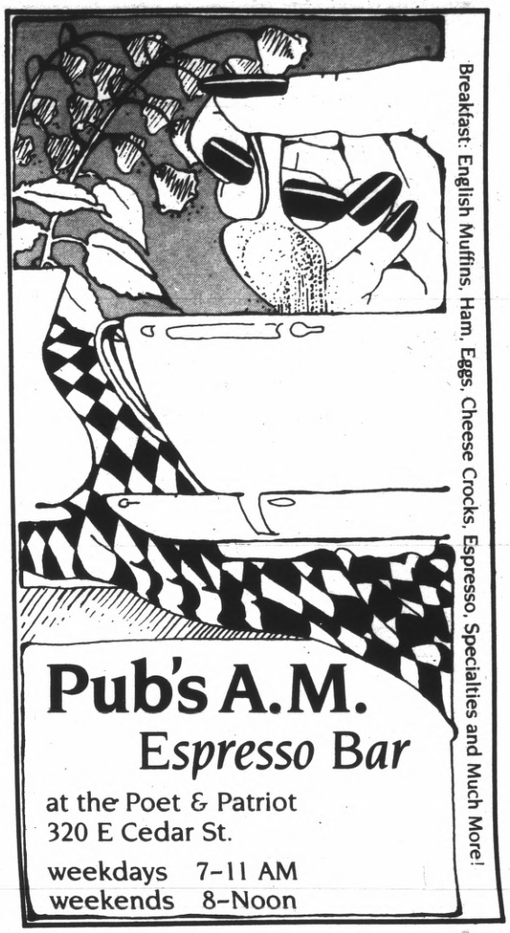
Many definitely female traits, on the other hand, are considered distinctly *unfeminine*: menstruation, for example, and stretch marks from childbearing. Much of what we tend to consider feminine—like the willingness to express emotion—may or may not be rooted in biology; as Brownmiller points out, the evidence simply isn't in yet.

Under chapters with headings like "body," "voice," "hair," and "emotion," Brownmiller examines some common notions of femininity: woman as sexy plaything, as humble servant, as symbolic aristocrat. Her recurring theme is that while women gain certain pleasures and privileges by engaging in feminine strategy, they pay in time, money, mastery, and in energy deflected from other pursuits.

Brownmiller has a knack for distilling the essential symbolism from everyday images. In one particularly revealing paragraph she describes a painstakingly manicured hand, with pointed nails displayed in a typically feminine gesture, rendered practically unsuitable for the normal business of hands through careful hours of feminine labor.

This perceptiveness and Brownmiller's honesty are the book's major strengths. *Femininity* offers no systematic analysis of the political or economic reasons for the feminine ethic, no inspiring exhortation to feminist action, and few observations completely new to anyone who has pondered this issue. But in Brownmiller's descriptive synthesis, one finds "an honest appraisal of the feminine strategies as I myself have practiced or discarded them." In clarifying her own thinking about this pervasive and complex subject, Brownmiller begins to clarify our collective awareness, to pull up from our unconsciousness the various assumptions that mold our thoughts about femininity, so that we may eventually begin to shed the ones that constrict and limit us.

"Femininity" has its own entry in Webster's Dictionary; curiously, "masculinity" is simply appended, without definition, to the entry for "masculine." Whatever the etymological explanation for this quirk, its asymmetry reflects a cultural preoccupation with the nature of femaleness that deserves our close scrutiny. Susan Brownmiller's book provides a thoughtful introduction to that task.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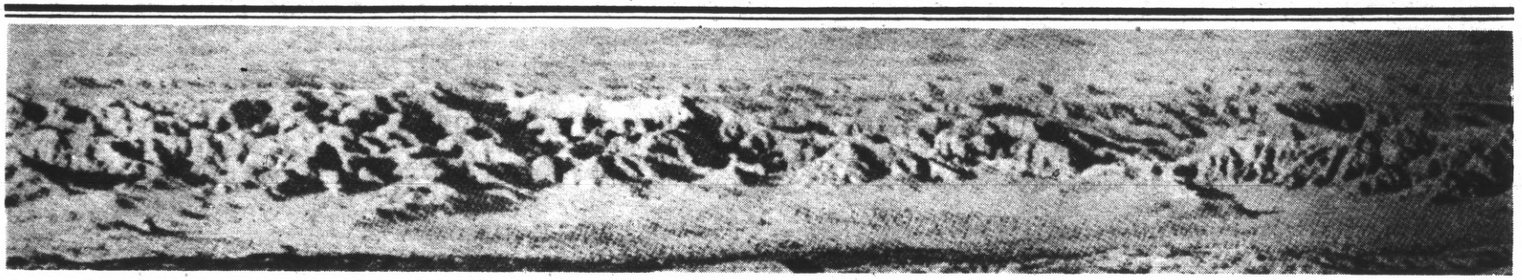

Purple Mountain's Majesty

by Thom Ribe

The Kingston Range of California: A Resource Survey, *edited by R. Doug Stone and Valerie Sumida. Contributing authors: C. Bradley Bush, Steven Castagnoli, Susan Charnley, Gregory de Nevers, Randall Ford, Kathryn Neraas, Steven Reneau, Doug Stone, and Valerie Sumida. Foreword by Dr. Kenneth Norris. Published by UCSC Environmental Field Program.*

California's Mojave Desert stretches nearly 250 miles eastward from the San Bernardino Mountains into Arizona. Once a deathplace for eighteenth century travelers, its wide valleys and lone mountain ranges make for an apprehensive drive on the long highways that cross the desert today. Distant ranges seem like little more than parched stone, inhabited perhaps by reptiles and insects pained by life in an extreme climate.

In 1980 a group of UCSC environmental studies students went to live in the Kingston Range of the eastern Mojave Desert for more than four months. While there they documented the natural and cultural resources of the Kingston Range for the first time. Their research forms the basis for the Environmental Field Program's eleventh publication: *The Kingston Range of California: A Resource Survey.*

Though *The Kingston Range* is presented as a catalogue of scientific and historical information, its clear, usually jargon-free style will make easy reading for anyone interested in the Mojave Desert. The book has chapters on geology, plants, wildlife, archaeology, history, and land-use policy—each written by a different specialist.

Though the book focuses on the Kingston Mountains, much of the information in it is relevant to the Mojave Desert in general. The history and archaeology chapters shed light on hundreds of years of human life in the vast Mojave, where only the most determined or desperate people are able to etch a living out of this land of extremes.

Kathryn Neraas's history section tells little-known details of marauding bands of outlaws who used the Kingston Range in the latter part of the 1800s as a resting place and hideout. Horse thieves used the canyons that trail deep into the range to hide mules and horses stolen from passing caravans. Horsethief Springs was a perfect haven for the thieves who would eventually drive their stolen herds to Utah and New Mexico. Later, in the 1930s, bootleggers built stills in the remote canyons and hauled supplies to them by mule.

The book includes an analysis of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) policies in the Kingston Range. The study goes on to offer management recommendations, stressing wilderness preservation and protection of threatened wildlife such as the desert tortoise and the desert bighorn sheep.

The population of desert bighorn sheep is declining throughout their range in California. The upper reaches of the Kingston Range is ideal bighorn habitat but the sheep there face the sorts of threats affecting wildlife throughout the western US: competition for forage with domestic livestock, human settlements on their winter ranges, and hunting pressure. The BLM is typically slow to ask ranchers to reduce livestock numbers on public lands for the sake of wildlife. The Reagan administration's top BLM officials are ranchers who have weakened or eliminated programs designed to control overgrazing in the West.

The book offers recommendations to the BLM for improving the lot of Kingston Range wildlife. Many of these recommendations go against the grain of current BLM pro-development policies. But the recommendations provide a useful perspective since they modestly represent UCSC environmental studies ethics, and conservation principles in general.

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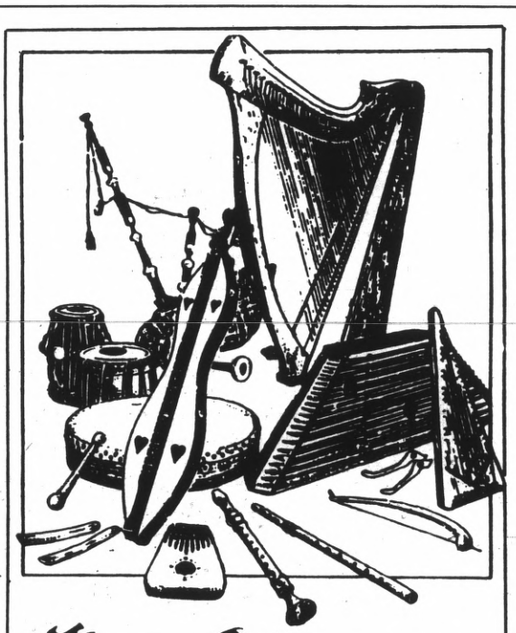
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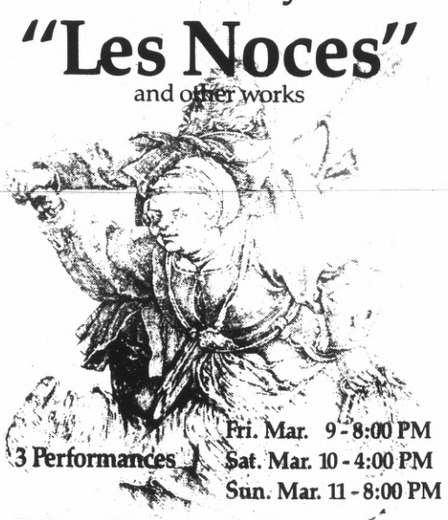

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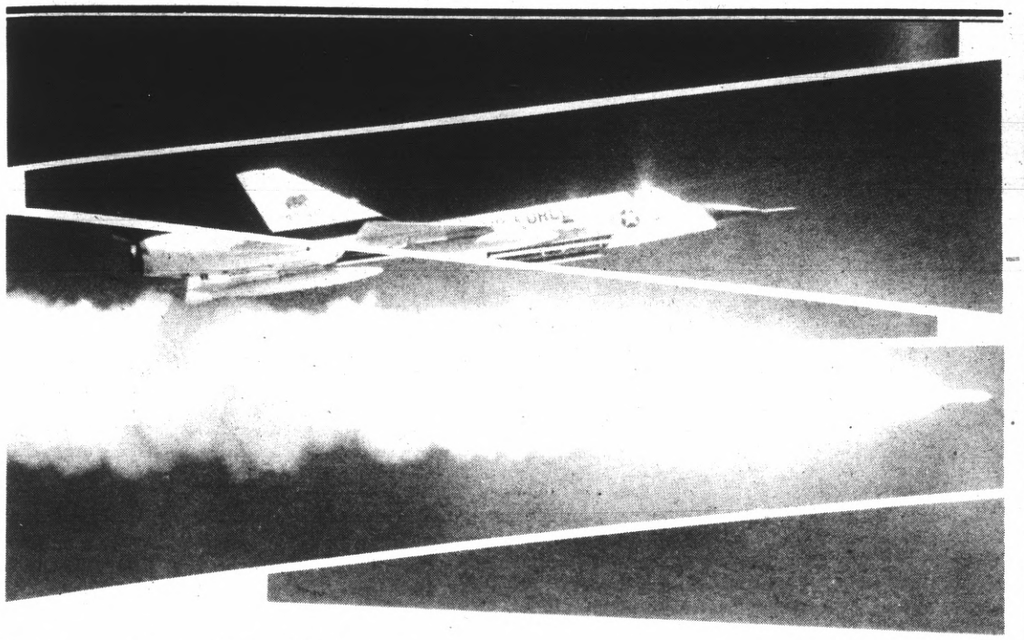

Book of Nukes

by Kerry Nelson

Nuclear Weapons Databook, *by Thomas Cochran, William Arkin, and Milton Hoenig. Ballinger Publishing Co; 1983. $19.95; 340 pages.*

There's a new scary book out and it's not by Stephen King. It is Volume I of the *Nuclear Weapons Databook*, entitled *U.S. Forces and Capabilities*. Not only does the book look somewhat intimidating with its plain cover design and its 300 pages of black and white words, photos, and numbers, but the well-organized outline of facts on nuclear weapons can be frightening in its unembellished simplicity. The first in a series of eight *Nuclear Weapons Databooks* to be published, this work answers all the basic questions about the production and deployment of nuclear weapons in the US.

This book is wonderful if you are one of those who never grew up with an intrinsic interest in planes, boats, submarines, bombs, and warfare in general, but now wish to understand exactly where and why over $200 billion is allotted to the military in 1984. More and more people are educating themselves about the current arms race, only to find themselves bumping into strange acronyms in the newspapers and references to weapons, now called "obsolete," which they had never heard of before.

Suddenly confronting the arms race from the perspective of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Reagan administration is not easy, especially when educating yourself from a peace activist's point of view. However, the *Nuclear Weapons Databook* does an excellent job of laying down the basics of our present weapons systems for anyone, from peace activist to loyal Reaganite. It has been written for the general public as well as for those who actively work with the arms race issue. Frank von Hippel, Chair of the Federation of American Scientists, notes in the foreword to the book, "This volume will be used by professionals in Congress, academia, public interest groups, and the media in assessing nuclear weapons policy alternatives."

As a clear, concise compilation of facts, the *Nuclear Weapons Databook* makes comprehensible to the reader the source of the 26,000 warheads stockpiled today, who controls them, how much they cost, who manufactures them, what they are made of, their history, their yield... The authors have spelled out these facts in a blunt, dry language. Few adjectives and even less personal bias color this book. The book was not written by some "emotional" political activist, nor by a "close-minded" government official, trying to conceal or exaggerate numbers for the benefit of his/her personal argument.

"The *Databook* is designed primarily for those who need to find basic facts about nuclear weapons," write authors Cochran, Arkin, and Hoenig. "Volume I of the *Nuclear Weapons Databook* is based as much as possible on original documentation, and the source of information is indicated in extensive footnotes accompanying the text and factsheets."

Obviously not written to entertain, the bombardment of figures and profusion of acronyms might sound like dull reading. It's not. The raw information is fascinating, as is the frequency of figures in the billionth slot under Total Appropriation for Fiscal Year 19____, for the various weapons systems. Also impressive is the minute detail that distinguishes one kind of nuclear weapon from another. This work gives the reader a strong understanding of the complexity involved in creating increasingly more accurate and lethal instruments of destruction.

Although the book is colorless on the whole, there are some streaks of romanticism and even humor between the big orange covers. The photographs are often impressive, and there are pictures of everything: ships, silos, missiles, explosions. Some photographs are almost artistic—a missile is captured in mid-flight, with rays of sunshine striking the side of a sleek metal rocket while white smoke billows out from behind. On the humorous side are many of the names tagged to the different weapons systems. The MX missile, for example, is called "Peacekeeper." Other names vary from "Honest John" to "Los Angeles."

In addition to giving a basic synopsis of everything that goes into the making of each warhead, aircraft, submarine, etc., this work goes into the roles the different weapons play within our own military system, and accounts for the presence of our weapons in Europe and Asia. There is data on the recently deployed Cruise and Pershing missiles, and on future plans for the use of Enhanced Radiation bombs, x-ray lasers, and electromagnetic pulse. Weapons now being planned are known as third generation weapons. "Another message implicit in the *Databook* which struck this reader with particular force," writes von Hippel, "is the fact that there is always another generation of nuclear weapons under development."

The seven volumes planned to follow the *U.S. Nuclear Forces and Capabilities* are as follows: *U.S. Nuclear Weapons Production Complex; Soviet Nuclear Weapons; Other Foreign Nuclear Weapons; Environment, Health and Safety; Command and Control of Nuclear Weapons and Nuclear Strategy; Arms Control; History of Nuclear Weapons.* Research for the eight volumes is being sponsored by the Natural Resources Defense Council which has "followed every aspect of nuclear development, including nuclear weapons development, for over a decade."

With the history of nuclear weapons development plotted out from their origins in fusion and fission to their stockpile and final retirement, the first volume provides a good dose of basic information without getting too wordy or technical. Published in 1984, it is as up-to-date as a book of its kind can be, and provides an excellent basis from which to follow current literature and developments of the arms race.

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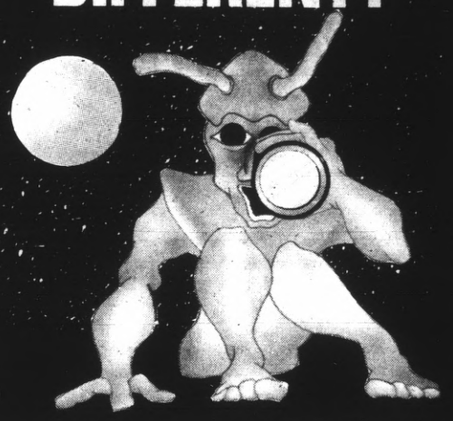

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Breadwinner Breakdown

by Stephanie Denmark

The Hearts of Men *by Barbara Ehrenreich, Anchor Press/Doubleday, Garden City, New York, 1983, 206 pages, $13.95.*

In *The Hearts of Men* feminist Barbara Ehrenreich tries to reach a mainstream audience, but she ends up selling feminism short.

In tracing a sociological history of the breakdown of the "male breadwinner" role from the late '50s to the '70s, Ehrenreich neither blames men for giving themselves permission to abandon their wives and children (rationalized by the mass media and pop psychology), nor the US's patriarchal culture. She traces the breakdown of the family to the breakdown of the male role as sole supporter for a family, and changing social and cultural attitudes about the nuclear family. *The Hearts of Men* attempts to get down to the real reasons for the breakdown of the nuclear family by offering a different explanation than the New Right's attacks on feminism and a looser morality.

She only acknowledges white upper-or-middle-class men in her analysis.

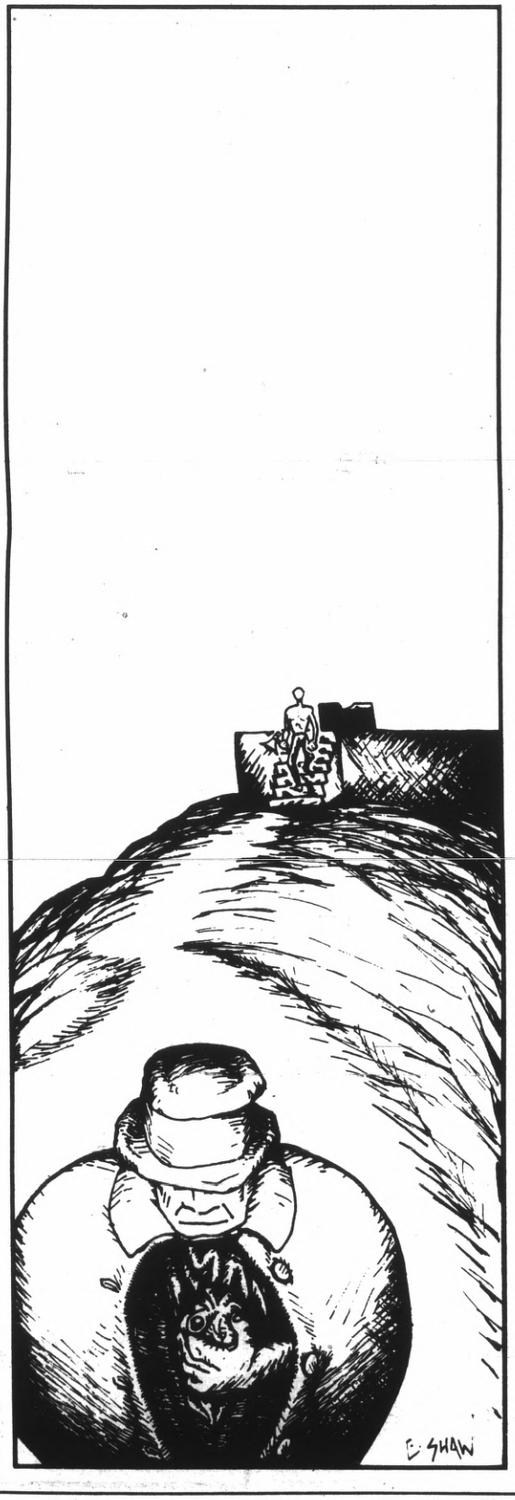
Ehrenreich's analysis of male cultural roles and stereotypes from the "Beats" to the "Hippies" to the "Playboys" neither blames nor offends. Ehrenreich doesn't acknowledge that while mainsteam culture shapes, molds, and defines roles for men, it is controlled by men also. Ehrenreich refers to cultural and societal roles as if they just appear out of nowhere and take over people; she does not question the origins of these roles or stereotypes. Ehrenreich ignores the Marxist theory that whatever class or group has the power to form popular culture usually makes sure that it is to their benefit. Men have a lot more freedom to ignore or abandon their wives/lovers and children than they did 30 years ago.

Feminism in this book is seen as a minor movement that had little or no effect on male attitudes, values or roles. Ehrenreich briefly comments on the feminist movement and its impact. She quotes Gloria Steinem and Carol Ehrlich about what feminism is, but makes it sound like the majority of feminists thought feminism would be liberating for everybody:

> *The hostilities aside, the new feminism still promised men relief from the burden of breadwinning. No one in the second wave of feminism argued, as most turn-of-the century feminists had, that women could hope to achieve equality while remaining in their separate sphere as the financial wards of men. Whether paid work was a means to fulfilling women's human potential, as (Betty) Friedan had seen it, or as financial leverage in the battle with tyrannical males, it was a sine qua non for liberation. At the bottom line then, men had nothing to lose but their authority over women.*

Ehrenreich never bothers to point out that the only thing men had to be liberated from was the cultural and societal roles and pressures instigated by themselves in a culture they are in control of in the first place: "Authority over women" was exactly the kind of power and privilege men didn't want to give up, and were willing to fight hard to maintain.

Ehrenreich never mentions patriarchy, female oppression or male privilege. She mentions neither the feminist movement's enormous impact on men nor men's recalcitrant response to feminism. Ehrenreich focuses instead on pop culture and mass media, and here she is extremely witty and somewhat persuasive.



Post-war pop culture molded men into dutiful breadwinners supporting their wives and children without a peep of protest, though after the '50s this role was thought of as "narrow," "conformist," and debilitating to men's "human potential." The Pop (read male) culture gave men permission, starting in the early '60s, to break out of the roles that came to ridicule both men and women; a hen-pecked, cuckolded husband being driven into the ground by a parasitic, shrewish wife and children. Slowly, Ehrenreich explains, came the new major roles of the "Playboy" and the "Hippie".

Ehrenreich has a wonderful chapter on Hugh Hefner and the "Playboy philosophy." She exposes the masculine world of *Playboy* as an image based on consumption (liquor, cars, stereos, women), and emotional detachment.

> *Here was* Playboy *exhorting its readers to resist marriage and 'enjoy the pleasures that the female has to offer without becoming emotionally involved'—or of course financially involved.*

At the same time Ehrenreich points out that the Playboy man was really just a fantasy for most men (at least in the '50s): "White collar men fretted about conformity or fantasized about cheating with the smooth, pink lovelies [sic] in Playboy, but there was no real way out of the interlocking demands of job and marriage." But Ehrenreich stops there, indicting Hefner and his empire merely as a new role model of harmless fantasy. She ignores the broader implications of *Playboy*; the legitimization (for a mass audience) of female objectification and exploitation, with women existing only for sexual pleasure. This ethic (sex with no emotional, physical or financial responsibility) was seen as a rebellion or liberation for men, depending on one's point of view. Ehrenreich astoundingly ignores the long-term consequences of *Playboy* mentality for both men and women.

Ehrenreich never mentions patriarchy, or male privilege.

Ehrenreich mentions the constraints and limitations that go along with the male "breadwinner ethic" role but doesn't fully discuss the issue or connect her conclusions with male privilege/domination and female oppression. She is benign and uncritical in her resolution, especially concerning men. Her reasoning seems to be that since "male roles," not men themselves, cause all the problems, the only thing men need to give up is their breadwinner role. As soon as men abandon their roles and women can go to work with the same opportunities as men, everything will be solved; men and women will be equal and unafraid to make long-term emotional commitments. If only it was as easy as Ehrenreich makes it sound!

This book was written on the defensive; Ehrenreich wants to show that the New Right's explanations for the breakdown of the family is hypocritical and unfounded. She traces the breakdown of the family to the late '50s when men first rebelled against their role as sole supporter for a family, and that since then, men, in various ways, have been trying to escape from this pre-determined breadwinner role. In one amusing chapter Ehrenreich analyzes the New Right's use of guilt and Christianity to force men back into this role, and women along with them. Ehrenreich only acknowledges white upper- or middle-class men in her analysis; everyone else is left to fend for themselves. Needless to say this is a major flaw in a book that scrutinizes US culture as a whole.

Ehrenreich also seems very ambivalent about just whom she is writing this for. If she is writing for a feminist audience, she has failed miserably. The book deals so little with patriarchal culture, female oppression, or male privilege, you can't tell a feminist wrote it. If she intendeed the book for a more mainstream audience (i.e. men and women who don't particularly identify with the femininst movement), she did a better job. The book is easy to understand and non-offensive for almost anyone, and how could you dislike a supposedly feminist book that doesn't blame anyone for anything?

Ruth Solomon will appear in her new work "Login-Logout" in the Winter Dance Theater production at Performing Arts Theater, March 1-4 at 8pm. Solomon is resident choreographer and founder of UC Santa Cruz's Dance Theater program.

and women are welcome. Remember to bring towel and sneakers. 7:15pm, Baobab Lounge, $1.

"Coming out" in the Third World—we'll have speakers representing various minority groups speaking on the struggles caused by racism and homophobia. 8pm, Oakes Art Lounge.

Wednesday 7

☐movies

Two films, *La Chicana* and *Mitsuye and Nellie*, presenting cross-cultural perspectives of Third World women. 2:30pm, Communications Studio C. Donation requested to help fund the week's events.

Marnie (1964) with Tippi Hedren and Sean Connery. 7:30pm, Thimann 3, $2.

☐concerts

Crown Chamber Players will perform works by Beethoven and Franck. Guest Artists: Clayton Jaslop, Paul Hersh, Laszlo Varga and Sylvia Jenkins. 8pm, Crown Dining Hall. Admission free.

☐lectures

International Women's Week: Focus on Women in the Far East. A discussion with natives, scholars and students of the Far East including Reiko Yamamota, Mai Xuixian, K. Chesebrough, N. Philips & S. Mann. 12pm, ReEntry Lounge, 101 Classroom Unit. Admission free.

Biochemistry and Molecular Biology Seminar: Dr. Rolf Mehlhorn, Department of Physiology, University of Ca., Berkeley, on "Electrochemical Gradients in Membrane Vesicles from Photosynthetic Bacteria." 4pm, Thimann 397. Admission free.

Dr. Philip Lipetz, Professor of Radiology at Ohio State University on "Ancient Spirituality: A Creative Link to New Scientific Discoveries in DNA." 7:30pm, Kresge Town Hall.

☐meetings

University Council weekly meeting. 7pm, McHenry 325.

Ongoing strategy meetings concerning student response to Industrial R&D complex proposal. All interested are welcome. 7:30pm, Kerr 247.

The Gay and Lesbian Alliance announces a general meeting. Public welcome. 8pm, Crown/Merrill Rec Room.

☐miscellaneous

Inductive Bible Study in Acts. All people and all questions welcome, come learn with us! 7pm, Kresge 325.

Catholic students on campus meet for fellowship, scripture studies, masses, social gatherings and social/peace & justice activities. 7:30pm, Charles Merrill Lounge.

Bible study: singing, fellowship and studying the Book of Acts. 7:30pm, Baobab Lounge.

An ecumenical Ash Wednesday worship service with a focus on hunger and Christian response. 12pm, Cowell Health Center Lounge.

Thursday 8

☐movies

Blues Brothers, 8 and 10:15pm. Stevenson Dining Hall, $1.50 Stevenson students and seniors, $2 general.

☐theater

Neil Whiteman directs "The Real Inspector Hound," the story of two crusty drama critics in England. A spoof on British murder mysteries. 8pm, Barn Theater. $3 students, $4 general.

☐lectures

International Women's Week: Focus on Women in Europe & Australia. Join Loisa Nygaard, Agnes Gory, Patricia Schroeder, Patty Paludan and others to discuss this particular region of the world. 12pm, ReEntry Lounge, Classroom Unit 1.

Robert Aldridge, former Lockheed missile designer and author of *First Strike* will speak on "First Strike Planning and How to Research the Arms Race." 3pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge.

Marieia Gonzalez, UCSC, biology, "Stress on Macrophytes by Epiphytes." Botany Tea Seminar. 4pm, Thimann 397.

Slide lecture by guest speaker Edward Koren for Cowell College Night. Edward Koren is at UCSC for his exhibition at the Eloise Pickard Smith Gallery, Cowell College: "Edward Koren, Drawings and Prints 1959-81." March 9-April 8. 6:45pm, Cowell Dining Hall.

Frei Jose Almiro Andrade Silva, Franciscan activist/priest from Sao Paulo, Brazil, speaks on "The Radical Church of Brazil and Nonviolent People's Movements of South America." Preceded by a $2.50 Brazilian Dinner. 7pm, La Bahia Cafe.

☐meetings

Chinquapin's staff meetings, anyone interested in becoming part of the staff is welcome to attend. 7pm, Cowell 135.

CAMPUS official meeting. All interested welcome. 7pm, Cowell 223.

Regular business meeting for the TWANAS press collective. We discuss production and editorial issues and develop ideas for the future. All are welcome. 7pm, Merrill Room 3.

☐miscellaneous

"Why Don't More Women Attain Enlightenment?" A workshop by Rama-Dr. Frederick Lenz, Ph.D.

The Spiral Journey: a workshop on personal and spiritual growth with attention given to the psychological, spiritual and social dynamics of personal growth. 8:30am, Cowell Health Center.

SAS/GRAPH under CMS class. 3:15pm, CC Graphics and Output Room.

Psychotherapy Group. Do you want to learn more about relationships in a group setting? Every Thursday. Call x2628 for more info. 3:15pm, Cowell Health Center Conference.

Women's Group. In many women's lives there comes a time when it is important to share with other women. This group will provide that opportunity. Thursdays. Call x2628 for more info. 3:30pm, Counseling Group Room, Health Center.

Israeli Dancing and Instruction. 7:30pm, East Field Dance Studio.

Bible studies that offer a different perspective on life by examining the meaning and value of a relationship with God. 8pm, University Religious Center.

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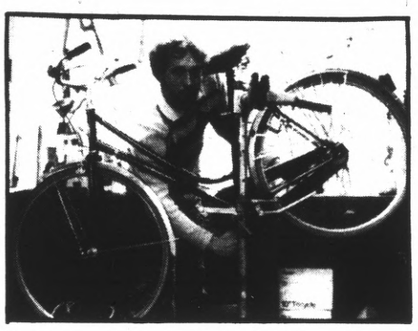

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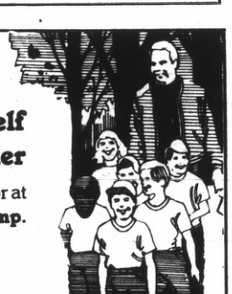

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Pinochet's Chile

Change Is In the Wind

by Karl Whittles

CHILE IS A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY OF FORESTS and rugged shoreline that stretches 2,600 miles down the southwestern side of South America. In contrast to the Chilean countryside, the Chilean people live bleak lives in a political system that hasn't functioned for a decade and in a choked economy that offers little hope for opportunity.

September 11, 1983 marked the tenth anniversary of the bloody military coup which overthrew the democratically elected government of Salvador Allende Grossen and brought General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte to power. "For the Chilean people, these have been ten years of severe repression with human and democratic rights destroyed," writes Casa Chile, a collective group of Chilean political exiles. As the Pinochet dictatorship moves into its eleventh year, from every vantage point, Chile is in a state of crisis.

The crisis has manifested itself in all aspects of Chilean life. For the past ten years Pinochet has ruled Chile with a vengeance. With his state police, the CIN, he has stifled all opposition with arrests, imprisonment, tortures and killings. Since 1973, the Chilean Congress has been in permanent recess and all political parties have been outlawed. There exists a curfew with mandatory arrest and imprisonment for those caught out after the curfew hour. The press is censored and the military junta can and have suspended rights to peaceable assembly, freedom of speech, and access to information. Yet with all of Pinochet's power, the people are fighting back. There is political activity of a kind never seen during Pinochet's rule. Change is in the wind.

Ariel Dorfman, a Chilean novelist who was allowed to visit his homeland after ten years in exile, states: "A dictator cannot last unless he rules the minds as well as the bodies of his people. If he cannot make their dreams coincide with his threats, he is lost." Dorfman observes, "I am fortunate to have returned at the very moment when Pinochet has lost control over the dreams of Chile. Day by day, I am witnessing the rebirth of this country. Chile is alive again with the sounds of marching feet, angry chants and the cacophony of clanging pots and pans."

Although precise figures are impossible, according to many sources, at least 80 percent of the Chilean population is in opposition to the military government. The dissension takes many forms. The National Workers Command, an umbrella group of labor unions, called for a national strike on May 11, 1983. When the government threatened extremely violent repression, the labor groups decided instead on a National Day of Protest. On the evening of May 11, thousands of Chileans participated in demonstrations. Whole neighborhoods turned off their electricity at 8:30pm and then restored it at 9pm, causing a power surge which temporarily closed down generating plants.

National Days of Protest have taken place every month since that first one in May. Allegedly three quarters of the population have participated in the protests. Pinochet has banned the events, attempting to prevent their occurrence through massive arrests. Labor leaders were arrested and exiled to the wintry south of Chile, but the protests continue, and it is hoped by protest organizers that a successful national strike can take place in the middle of 1984.

Beside the National Days of Protest, another result of the crisis in Chile is the sudden appearance of "tent cities"—large groups of impoverished citizens who take over private land and build structures of cardboard and cloth. It is a phenomenon not seen before in the Pinochet presidency. In one area, owned by the University of Chile, 20,000 Chileans occupy over a hundred acres, 12 miles outside of Santiago. Called Camp Raul Silva Henriquez, the occupants live in precarious shelters of canvas, wooden sticks and plastic.

Martha Madrid, the camp president, recently stated in a local newspaper: "The only thing we are fighting for is the land. We are looking for the cheapest solution. We may die of hunger here, but we are not going to give up our right to housing."

The government has threatened to forcibly clear the property. As General Roberto Guillard, commander of the state police, explains when asked about the squatters: "The moment is going to arrive when we are going to fish them out and we are going to book them." Authorities have frequently described the land seizures as one of the forms of communist-inspired subversion that they intend to stop.

BESIDES THE VIRTUAL ELIMINATION OF significant social, civil and political rights, the Chilean people have to deal daily with an economy that is crashing around them. The average increase in consumer prices, which had been 9.9 percent in 1982, was more than 25 percent for the 12 months through October 1983. Wholesale prices increased more than 40 percent in the same period.

The official unemployment figure is 17.5 percent, yet the authorities do not consider individuals on welfare as unemployed; if they are added, then the unemployment rate could stand at 31.5 percent. Some opposition and church groups place the jobless rate at 45 to 50 percent. To counter rising unemployment, Pinochet instituted a jobs program which pays on average $28 per month. The income barely covers the transportation costs of many workers to and from job sites, yet the program has a six-month waiting list.

Chile's national debt, in per capita terms, is second only to Israel as the highest in the world. Conservatively estimated at $20 billion, some say it's closer $28 billion.

All this has taken place while operating the economy under the so-called "Chicago School of Economics," an economic ideology articulated by Milton Friedman and other economists at the University of Chicago that advocates strict monetarism and completely free markets. When Pinochet came to power he brought in the "Chicago Boys," Chilean economists trained at the University of Chicago, to run the economy. They quickly turned the state-run industries over to the private sector, eliminated subsidies, freed fixed internal prices, and lowered import tariffs. Capital markets were deregulated and their activity allowed to move with market forces. Early on the economy appeared to dramatically improve. Foreign observers pointed to the Chilean miracle—free market policies—but it proved to be an illusion.

Examination of the capital flows during the "miracle" period showed them to be speculation by foreign financiers in Chilean money markets, which were offering interest rates of 50 percent and more under the free market conditions. Since there was little investment in productive activities when the money stopped coming, things started falling apart. "The Chicago Boys turned out to be bad economists," explains Sidney Weintraub, Dean Rusk pro-

fessor at the LBJ school of Public Affairs at the University of Texas. "Even in the heyday of capital movement freedom, their financial policies were demonstrably wrong."

In the shadow of economic catastrophe, Pinochet has done an apparent ideological about-face, given the advent of his jobs program, the state takeover of a number of large banks, and the instigation of a fixed exchange rate. Since mid-1982, the Ministry of Economy has changed hands five times. "The ironic part of all this," says a Communist party economic analyst, laughing bitterly, "is that the largest companies in the country are now in the hands of the domestic banks, the banks are in the hands of the state, and the state is a pawn of the International Monetary Fund. All this under what is supposed to be a nationalist, pro-free enterprise regime."

In terms of US intervention in Chilean affairs, the Chicago School is only one example. Through the years, the principle object of US interest in Chile has been copper. A host of US-based multinational corporations, led by such companies as Anaconda and Kennecot, have been the main beneficiaries of Chile's vast copper resources. These companies have owned, run and profited immensely from the copper mines. Copper makes up 80 percent of Chile's foreign exchange earnings, and accounts for roughly half the world's copper production. There has always been resentment among broad sectors of the Chilean population against foreign domination of their vital copper production. In 1970, the "Popular Unity," a socialist coalition led by Allende, won the national elections promising to nationalize the copper mines—a promise that was immediately carried out.

Chile stands as a condemned outcast in the family of nations.

"Up until the 1970 election, Chile had become widely known inside the American intelligence community as one of the CIA's outstanding success stories. The agency had managed to penetrate all elements of Chilean government, politics and society, and took credit for ensuring that Chile remained a progressive democratic nation that encouraged American multinational corporations to do business within its borders," states Seymour Hersh, author of *The Price of Power: Kissinger in Nixon's White House*. "Then Allende astounded the CIA and the White House by winning the...popular elections for the Chilean presidency."

In an interview with Hersh, Charles Radford, confidential aid and secretary to Rear Admiral Robinson, who, through the National Security Council was closely involved with the events in Chile, explained: "This wasn't supposed to happen. It was a real blow. All of a sudden, the pudding blew up on the stove. Admiral Robinson and his superiors were wringing their hands over Chile as if they [the Chileans] were errant children."

In the weeks following the election all options were discussed, since, as Kissinger later stated to the press, "We were persuaded that it [Chile] would soon be inciting anti-American policies, attacking hemisphere solidarity, making common cause with Cuba and sooner or later establishing close relations with the Soviet Union." To Radford's dismay, no option was left out. "I was stunned; I realized that my government was actively involved in planning to kill people. I don't know if they used the word assassinate, but it was to get rid of him [Allende], to terminate him—he was to go."

CONTRARY TO WHAT THE ADMINISTRATION believed at the time, Allende did not intend to turn Chile into another Cuba overnight. The newly elected president had a six-year plan for the institutionalization of socialist policies. Yet the White House refused to abandon its hardline attitude. Nixon, Kissinger, and others began to take steps to undermine support for Allende. Funds and arms began to be funneled through the 40 Committee, a sub-cabinet-level body belonging to the Executive Branch headed by Kissinger, which must review proposed covert-action projects.

After an election the Chilean constitution requires that the elected president be confirmed by the congress. Kissinger and the 40 Committee made certain that the CIA station chief in Chile had more than a quarter million dollars with which to make political and other maneuvers against Allende. CIA officers received authorization to bribe Chilean congressmembers to vote against Allende's confirmation.

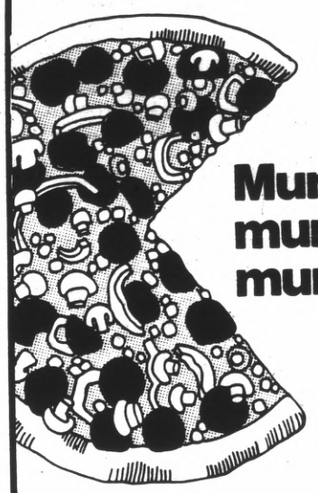
In spite of these measures and the CIA-backed assassination of General Rene Schneider, commander-in-chief of the Chilean Army, Allende was confirmed by the congress. The White House continued its efforts to oust Allende. In hearings before the Senate Select Committee to Study Government Operation with Respect to Intelligence Activities, evidence of millions of dollars that were directed into Chile to support dissident newspapers, fund regional congressional campaigns of right wing candidates, and put the squeeze on the Chilean economy was uncovered. In 1975 the Church Committee, chaired by Senator Frank Church, came out with its report, "Covert Action in Chile, 1963-73." It has become the principle source of information about US intervention in Chile prior to and including the 1973 coup.

Through the rest of 1970 to 1972 and into 1973, civil violence, worker strikes, and terrorist activity increased in frequency and intensity. A significant amount of these actions, according to the Church Committee, were organized and funded by US sources inside and outside government. In September of 1973 came the coup. The presidential palace, La Monoda, was set on fire and overrun by soldiers. Allende was killed by a burst of machine-gun fire.

When Pinochet and the military junta took over, their chief aim was to uproot Marxism from Chile. Everyone was suspect, even the military, but the main targets were the leftists. The reign of terror promoted by random arrests, tortures, and executions silenced all opposition.

Pinochet's actions have provoked the UN General Assembly to condemn Chile for its violation of human rights. The UN Commission on Human Rights has documented many cases of brutality: "A young woman was reported to have been arrested in the street in Santiago in September 1975 and taken to the Villa Grimaldi, where she was brutally tortured. She was beaten all over the body, her breasts were crushed and she was tied to the iron bed and electricity was applied. The persons doing these things masturbated in front of her. A four year-old girl was taken with her parents to a torture center; in front of them she was beaten with a whip and her head was held in a bucket of icy water until she was almost drowned. A boy of eight was hit in front of his father in the torture room. A woman was raped in front of her six-year-old daughter..."

To the vast majority of observers, Chile stands condemned as an outcast in the family of nations, a brutal dictatorship that denies basic human rights to its citizens. Lately, the Chilean people have begun to fight back. There is little doubt that Chile is on the verge of far-reaching change that will be marked by protest, retaliation and bloodshed.



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The Foreign Parts People

ANALYSIS

Cuba
Dictatorship Or Democracy?

by Dan Siegel

The following is the second of a two-part article on the Cuban Revolution.

ON THE DAY I FLEW TO CUBA IN LATE December, the Miami *Herald's* lead story was headlined "Cuba: Some Gains, But Iron Fist." The article summarized a report issued by the Organization of American States (OAS) on the eve of the revolution's 25th anniversary. The OAS generally commended the island's progress in social welfare areas such as education and public health, yet sharply criticized Cuba for its "lack of democracy."

Is Cuba undemocratic, even totalitarian, as some claim? Is Fidel Castro a dictator? Although all Cubans are assured jobs, free education and medical care, do they have effective means for political participation?

Poder Popular—"People's Power"—is the name given to Cuba's new political system which was tested in the Matanzas province in 1974 and implemented nationally in 1976. This three-tiered system of representative democracy was outlined to me by Felipe Velasco, a People's Power official in Havana.

The system begins at the local level, called the block or circumscription, which averages about 1,000 citizens each. Each local circumscription nominates between two and eight candidates; from these one candidate is selected as a delegate to the municipal assembly. The municipal assembly contains between 30 and 200 circumscriptions.

Members from the municipal assembly then elect delegates to the provincial assembly, which is comparable to our state legislature. Delegates to both the municipal and provincial assemblies serve two-and-one-half-year terms. The national assembly, where members serve five-year terms, consists of 455 delegates who are elected in the provincial assemblies. This body would be closest to our Congress, yet in Cuba it represents the highest state authority. The national assembly elects a Council of Ministers and a Council of State—the State Council elects the president of the country. The ministries are all accountable to the national assembly.

Cubans argue that voting must be more than casting a ballot once every four years.

Velasco said that People's Power can best be understood at the municipal level, where most participation and decisions take place. It is at this local or town level where citizens, through People's Power, oversee the administration and personnel for schools, cultural centers, radio stations, sports activities, bookstores, movie theaters, restaurants, hotels, bakeries, repair stores, buslines and other production and service units.

Each neighborhood runs one candidate for the delegate seat of the circumscription in which the neighborhood is located, and to nominate each neighborhood's candidate, a mass meeting of all eligible voters (over 16) is held. Nominations are made from the floor and are discussed and voted upon by a show of hands. The nominee receiving a simple majority becomes the neighborhood's candidate for the delegate election. Between 75 and 80 percent of the eligible voters attend these nominating meetings.

Since each circumscription encompasses several neighborhoods, there are usually several candidates nominated for each delegate seat. After the candidates have been nominated, the picture and biography of each is compiled by an election commission and posted at spots where the most discussion among neighbors usually takes place—generally the grocery store or barber shop. No other form of campaigning is permitted. No television, no advertising, no campaign speeches, no debates, no campaign organizations.

"There is no politicking of any kind," said Castro of this process in 1976, "no personal ambition, no individualism in these elections. It's the people who choose the candidates, not the candidates who choose themselves. Whoever chooses himself would never be nominated by the masses. It is the people who decide who to vote for, after having analyzed the candidates' biographies and taking into account the conduct of each citizen."

"Here," says Velasco, "everybody is motivated to vote." Although voting is voluntary (it was compulsory before 1959), voter turnout in these municipal elections was 95 percent in the nation's first election in 1976, and rose to 98.5 percent in 1981.

Once elected, a delegate assumes his/her tasks in addition to regular work. They do not receive pay. Delegates must hold weekly consulting hours when constituents can come and discuss problems and ideas. Every three months they must report back to each neighborhood and receive suggestions and complaints from citizens.

"The important thing in these meetings," says Velasco, "is not only that people state their ideas, but that in the next meeting, the delegate has to answer up to the criticisms or ideas raised. If they [constituents] ask, for instance, for a park to be constructed, the delegate has to explain what happened to the idea at the next meeting. If they say an administrator is having a bad attitude, they have to explain if he was replaced or not, and why not."

Delegates are likely to take their constituents seriously due to an easily enforced recall law. "When they lose the confidence of the people who elected them," says Velasco of delegates, "they can be immediately removed. The power is not in the people who are elected, but in the people who vote."

Although Velasco believes that People's Power is a highly participatory form of governing, he admits its weaknesses. "It's been a real struggle to have women equally represented at all three assembly levels," he says. The number of women elected to the municipal assembly rose from 13 to 19 percent from 1976 to 1979, yet fell back to 13 percent in 1981. He does not know how to account for this setback, yet hopes that government efforts to increase women's participation will improve these figures in the upcoming elections in April.

Cubans do not directly cast a vote for their president. Velasco, along with other Cubans I talked with, does not believe this makes Cuba a dictatorship. Fidel Castro, they argue, is elected by the Council of State, which is accountable to the people through the national assembly. In fact, it is almost embarrassing to question a Cuban about Castro's popularity.

Walking through the streets of Havana, one sees a well-placed poster or photo of Fidel hanging inside virtually every home. One must question the validity of using the single criteria acceptable to Americans—namely voting—to judge Castro's popularity. After all, Castro is the father of the Cuban revolution, a genuine legend in Latin American history, and to Cubans, an almost mythic figure who, like David, slew the Goliath superpower and the dictator who served its interests.

Cubans believe that the basis for democracy is the full equality of human beings. The Cuban Constitution holds that jobs, education, food and health care are basic human rights—substantive freedoms which are fundamental to democracy. The US Constitution, in contrast, does not consider such areas as rights to be guaranteed by government.

Procedural freedoms like voting are also important to Cubans. Yet they argue that voting must be more than casting a ballot once every four years. They believe that active participation in the day-to-day matters which immediately affect one's own life is the most meaningful form of democracy. People's Power is modeled on this conception.

Critics of the revolution argue that Cuba's leaders do not have the support of the people. Recently the US government created Radio Marti—after the famous Cuban patriot Jose Marti—an American-based radio station designed to transmit anti-Castro

Cubans go to the polls: checking voter's credentials at a local headquarters of People's Power.

messages onto the island. On New Year's Day, President Reagan delivered a pre-recorded message to Cubans, letting them know that America supported their alleged struggle against Castro's tyrannical rule, and forcasted the eventual overthrow of such oppression.

A few days before the broadcast, I asked a Cuban what he thought of Radio Marti. "It's okay," he said, "maybe we will hear more American music." Aren't you afraid of the anti-government messages? I asked him. "No, this is no problem. Look," he said, pausing as we walked past a movie house, "What is Ronald Reagan going to tell us about Cuba that we cannot see for ourselves?"

The creation of Radio Marti may have been influenced by the exodus of 125,000 Cubans to the US during the Mariel boat-lift during the spring of 1980. The US government and media portrayed the event as a grave blow to the revolution, a sign of discontent among Cubans. Americans, particularly those living in southern Florida, would later learn that Castro had emptied out his prisons into the open arms of US policy-makers looking for a propaganda coup.

Yet those who left Cuba were not all prisoners. Cubans admit that some people still want to go to America, where the standard of living is higher. "Anywhere you go," one Cuban told me, "you will find ambitious people, people who want to make it on their own, who don't care about developing their own country." When discussing Mariel, one commonly hears "good riddance" to the *escoria* ("scum") who left.

One American journalist who has spent over ten years covering Latin America said the boat-lift should not be read as a sign of the revolution's weakness. He told me that if the US ever had a completely open immigration policy towards a country like Mexico or Brazil, "you would not have 120,000 people leaving, you would have 120 million." A short time after the boat-lift, five million people—half the country's population—demonstrated throughout a number of cities in support of the revolution. It culminated a series of mobilizations which were the largest in the revolution's history.

American leaders have long underestimated the revolution's popularity among Cubans. President Kennedy expected the island's people to spontaneously rise up and overthrow the government when US-backed Cuban exiles landed at the Bay of Pigs in 1961. They did not. The landing was successfully repelled in part due to the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution (CDRs), civilian-based defense groups which were organized block-by-block throughout the country.

When the threat of an American invasion subsided, the CDRs expanded their activities into non-defense areas such as leading vaccination drives, participating in the sugar harvests, and organizing the maintenance of neighborhoods. The CDRs provide another avenue, aside from People's Power, for Cubans to participate in their society. Yet since the Grenada invasion, they have been more vigilant in preparing themselves to defend the revolution.

"Grenada, for the Cuban people," said the head of a neighborhood CDR located in the middle of Havana, "was something which had a great impact. Not only due to the fact that 24 Cubans died there, but also because this was a direct aggression against a free country. And also because there was a great quantity of men attacking this little, very tiny island."

"We were prepared, all of us, to fight against the enemy, if the enemy dared to invade our country. We have cases of little old women, ranging from 70 years on, who came to us stating that if there was an aggression coming, and if the men and women would have to go out and fight, they would be able to take care of the homes in the block."

Sitting among other CDR members near the balcony of his second floor apartment, the group's leader offered some words of advice. "I would tell the North Americans who support Reagan to remember Vietnam. To remember Korea. In Cuba, it would be even worse for them. In this case, they would have to kill possibly 90 percent of the population in order to come into the country. Wherever there is a revolution, if there is one revolutionary on foot, there will always be a defense."

He, like other Cubans, does not wish for such a scenario. "We have been reconstructing and constructing Cuba for 25 years now," he proudly tells me. "We have been building up schools, hospitals, and many other social works for the population. Preparing our youth in the different levels of study, upgrading ourselves culturally. We are not seeking a war from anybody. We want peace. Of course, this is not granted to us. In 25 years we have done all these things with a weapon in our left hand and a tool in our right."

"I am a father," he says, sitting up on the edge of his seat, his eyes moving closer to mine, "with two sons and a daughter who is married. We are perfectly aware that in the case of an aggression, they would be in the battle front, including our daughter. And of course we would be there too. We would prefer to continue with our creative work, produce some sugar, drink a little Havana Club [rum], without having a blackout in our homes and bombs dropping on our heads."

"It's important to know," he tells me before our interview ends, "that in Cuba we have always been sympathetic and friendly to the North American people. We like their customs. We like them as a people. We admire their creative, constructive spirit. Unfortunately, we have been separated from them in an artificial way."

I think about this separation on my plane ride home. How can Americans get past one-dimensional Cold War images of Cuba? Currently a travel ban to the country prohibits Americans—outside of a handful of journalists researchers and diplomats—from seeing life on the island for themselves.

Why such a policy? Perhaps if Americans knew about the revolution's gains in the past 25 years, we might better understand why Haitians, Puerto Ricans, Salvadoreans and others living in Latin America and the Third World see Cuba as a possible alternative to crushing hunger and repression. As Jimmy Carter once said, "The real threat of Cuba is that they offer a model to be emulated by people who are dissatisfied with their lot or who are struggling to change things for the better."

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Nicaragua

Revolution from the Roots Up

by Susanna McKean Moore

"I HAVE TO TELL YOU THAT I CERTAINLY WOULD not like to be in your shoes," said Magda Enriquez of Nicaragua to her audience at Oakes College last week. "Because you have a great responsibility. And our eyes are on you. Our hopes are on you." Enriquez, one of the founders of the Nicaraguan women's association (AMNLAE), displayed a faith in the people of this country that we often lack ourselves. "We do believe in people's power. That's why we believe that we can stop this madness and that peace will be victorious."

Over 200 people crowded Oakes 105 to hear Enriquez, who is AMNLAE's representative to the Council of State. During the course of the evening, Enriquez, an articulate speaker, discussed women's involvement in the Nicaraguan revolution, the national women's association, and the links between US domestic and foreign policies.

Enriquez began her talk by pointing out that there is a long history of women's participation in the revolutionary struggle in Nicaragua. Indian women refused to bear children at the time of the Spanish conquest, and many fought alongside Augusto Sandino in the early '30s in his successful struggle to oust US marines. In the early '60s, women followed that example and joined the FSLN (National Sandinista Liberation Front) in its guerrilla war against the brutal dictator Anastasio Somoza. From the beginning, stressed Enriquez, the FSLN was committed to the liberation of women. During the '60s, she said, "Many of us in the FSLN felt that there were not male or female militants, just militants." In 1969, the first national assembly for women was called and only two women besides Enriquez showed up; the women held the meeting anyway, and vowed to build a national women's organization. The next national assembly, held in 1977, drew several hundred women and AMPRONAC (Association of Women Confronting the Nation's Problems), forerunner to AMNLAE, was born.

"AMPRONAC was not founded by women," said Enriquez flatly, surprising her audience. "It was formed by women and men in the FSLN. The Front never had a female branch and they never would." Saying that she thought she'd probably shock some people, Enriquez explained one of the guiding principles of AMNLAE and the FSLN. "We do not think that women's problems are the problems of men and women in a society." Enriquez made it clear that in this sense, AMNLAE (Nicaraguan Women's Association Luisa Amanda Espinosa), named after the first Nicaraguan woman to fall in the fighting of the 1960s, was not organized to address so-called women's issues: "We organized to be a political force in the liberation struggle, and not only a political force, but an organic instrument to involve massive participation of women in the liberation struggle. At the same time, we built an organization that would defend the rights of women in the revolution, and later on in the society and before the state." Throughout her talk, Enriquez echoed this theme, pointing out that it is impossible to divorce women's issues from their broader political context.

Enriquez spoke movingly of the changes women underwent fighting as guerrillas in the war against the Somoza dictatorship. "We learned that fear was a legitimate feeling, and that the important thing was to know that we were afraid and yet to have the courage to overcome that fear." She explained that through their revolutionary activities women learned what they were capable of doing and as a result shed former negative self-images. In the old Nicaragua, women were valued only as wives and mothers. This meant that to be a "good woman," one had to be successful in the marriage "market" and had to conform to the dictums of fashion. But clothes are expensive and most Nicaraguan women are poor, the result being that the vast majority of women could not conform to the image of the good Nicaraguan woman. Thus, according to Enriquez, not only were women second-class citizens, but they felt like second-class women.

By getting involved in political and military struggle, women learned "how to be part of the entire struggle of our people," said Enriquez, "and our consciousness grew." Grounding women's struggles once again in Nicaragua's national liberation struggle, Enriquez surmised, "Our belief that we were capable of breaking our chains, of breaking away from the traditional roles that had been set in our minds from generation to generation, can only be explained by the tremendous oppression and repression in our country. And of course as women we were among the more oppressed and repressed."

Women found that they could organize groups of women, whole communities. They participated in land struggles alongside landless peasants and led brigades on the battlefield. "We were changing the image of women in our society," noted Enriquez with pride.

Implicating, if only indirectly, the feminist movement in this country, Enriquez asserted emphatically, "We never *said* that we were equal, we demonstrated it on the battlefield, at the barricades, in the cities and in the mountains." It was easier on the battlefield, she admitted; "there is not much talk about sex there." Each soldier's life depends on her or his comrade.

According to Enriquez, in Nicaragua, women's experiences in revolutionary struggle were fortified by the "political will" of the FSLN to emancipate women. The end result was a powerful and revolutionary women's movement spanning all economic classes.

After the triumph of the Nicaraguan opposition forces over the Somoza regime in July 1979, AMNLAE's task was to "institutionalize that political will" through legislation, and to continue organizing women at the grassroots level. To put these challenges in context, Enriquez described some of the political, economic and social realities facing Nicaragua after Somoza's downfall: a huge

"We will resist with dignity... we will be victorious."

Resistance With a Tradition

FOUNDED IN 1977, AMPRONAC (ASSOCIAtion of Women Confronting the Nation's Problems) played a key role in organizing resistance to Anastasio Somoza's fascistic government. The group led demonstrations and distributed revolutionary literature, forging a women's voice of opposition to the repressive regime. Later on in the struggle, members of AMPRONAC took part in active combat, organized health care and provisions for the FSLN forces, and maintained "safehouses,"—houses of refuge for guerrillas. By the time of Somoza's fall from power, approximately 30 percent of the armed opposition were women. Perhaps women's greatest contribution was in organizing masses of people to actively resist, accomplished in large part through work at the neighborhood level.

In its early phases, AMPRONAC was dominated by middle-class women. Their connections enabled these women to obtain interviews with government officials and to use international forums to denounce the situation in their country. Their prominence ensured that they would not be arrested. Yet often their participation was sporadic and AMPRONAC actively sought a broader involvement of women. Presently the women's association is composed mainly of working class and peasant women, a reflection of its representation of the mass of Nicaraguan women.

AMPRONAC originally focused on human rights issues. Women protested jail conditions and the perennial atrocities committed by the National Guard. But the women in AMPRONAC did not envision their organization merely as a human rights commission. As the group's name indicates, they foresaw the need to organize an association that would mobilize women in the struggle against Somoza as well as involve masses of women in solving the country's problems.

Few of the association's members originally identified themselves with the FSLN. In 1978, as the civil war grew more intense, a time of crisis came that pushed the group to consolidate its point of view. In April of that year, AMPRONAC took part in a peasants' hunger march that was violently repressed by the National Guard. One woman was wounded and several children killed. This incident caused many in AMPRONAC's membership to question the group's alliance with the peasants. The organization found that it had to take a position on the national crisis, as there were two distinct political trends developing. One was reformist, a kind of "Somozaism" without Somoza, which in the end could only "modernize" the dictatorship. The other trend was represented by an array of opposition groups, including the FSLN, which had recently formed the United People's Movement, an umbrella organization for all the anti-Somoza groups. AMPRONAC's membership, which had grown to 3,000 by this time, debated the issue continuously in its local committees and eventually decided almost unanimously to maintain their stance of solidarity with the peasants, and to join the United People's Movement.

By the time of the insurrection of October 1978, when there was open armed rebellion throughout the country, the people's opposition forces had gained tremendous momentum. Simultaneously the repression, usually carried out by the National Guard, grew more severe. At this point in the struggle, AMPRONAC shifted its priorities from organizing women's resistance to mobilizing their members to oust Somoza. It was during this phase in the struggle that the groundwork AMPRONAC had already laid by organizing women in all sectors of society proved invaluable.

After Somoza's downfall, known as the "triumph" to Nicaraguans, AMPRONAC changed its name to AMNLAE (Nicaraguan Women's Association—Luisa Amanda Espinosa) in honor of the 19 year-old soldier who in 1969 was the first woman killed in the guerrilla war of the 1960s. AMNLAE's current conspicuous role in the reconstruction of Nicaraguan society and in the defense of that country is the logical continuation of a vital tradition.

—Susanna McKean Moore

Magda Enriquez, a representative of the national women's association (AMNLAE) in Nicaragua

Photo by ANNIE VALVA

international debt, lack of experience with democracy, an irrational economy, and a tremendous loss of human life.

In attempting to evaluate the power wielded by women in Nicaragua today, US feminists often note that there are no women in the government's nine-person ruling junta. Enriquez gave two related reasons for this. The first is historical: there used to be few literate women in Nicaragua; until recently fully 60 percent of women were illiterate, the figure rising to 100 percent in rural areas. Secondly, said Enriquez, "we do not believe in token women." Said Enriquez wryly, "If anyone can prove to me that the status of British women has changed since they got Margaret Thatcher, then I might change my mind." The important thing, according to Enriquez, is that the junta faithfully represents the interests of women and men, and so far, she believes, it has.

Enriquez said she believes that the Council of State, Nicaragua's equivalent of Congress, offers women both ideological and political forums. The most important precedent was the ERA-like clause in the Bill of Rights which affirms the equality of women with men. Since 1979, many laws have been passed which reflect an analysis of the institutionalized oppression of women such as a recently approved law which guarantees equal pay for equal work. These laws, Enriquez took care to point out, were passed only after intense and heated debate. "Ideologies don't change like that," said Enriquez, snapping her fingers. "Political structures change much easier than mental structures do. There are a lot of our friends who certainly believe in the participation of women all over the world, but when it comes down to their own little wife, things shake a little."

Despite the resistance to laws mandating change in the ordinarily hallowed institutions of family and marriage, such laws are eventually approved. According to Enriquez, these successes are further evidence of the political will of the Sandinista government to improve women's lives. One of the first laws of this kind to be passed bans the use of women as sex objects in advertising. "In Nicaragua you do not have to suffer anymore from a company selling tires through a woman's legs or beer through a woman in a bikini."

Other federal legislation includes the highly controversial law mandating that fathers as well as mothers support their children economically and emotionally. Under new legislation all children are legitimate and unmarried persons may now legally adopt children.

In line with AMNLAE's conviction that women's problems are not the problems of women only, the group's strategy has been to organize women within the context of their workplace. Thus AMNLAE acts as agitator and advocate in unions, professional associations, agricultural cooperatives, universities, and in the neighborhood organizations which are led in large part by women whose primary work is in the home. Right now, explained Enriquez, AMNLAE's major task is to identify women's interests and priorities within each of these various sectors. Enriquez stressed that this process is dependent on the mass participation of women: "We don't try to guess what these women want, they tell us!"

Presently AMNLAE is overseeing a pilot project in the coffee-producing region of Matagalpa. Female agricultural workers there are receiving eight hours pay for six hours work in order to compensate them for the work they do in the home. Another innovative project initiated by AMNLAE is the education of former prostitutes, who learn marketable skills so that they won't be driven again into prostitution. This approach to the problem of prostitution reflects the belief of both AMNLAE and the Nicaraguan government that the roots to this problem are socio-economic rather than moral.

AMNLAE is also devoting much of their effort to education in order to "build a new society with new people." The group creates programs in day care centers which attempt to change sex role stereotyping, is involved in the education system from kindergarten through the university level, and has just published its first reading book for public schools.

Realizing that her talk was beginning to sound like a description of utopia, Enriquez acknowledged that there still is a need for a strong women's organization. Attitudes must still be changed and some laws are still abhorrently sexist. One such statute is the divorce law, which dictates that while a man may obtain a divorce by accusing his wife of adultery, a woman must *prove* that her husband has committed adultery. Later on, in answer to a question about AMNLAE's influence on the typically patriarchal Catholic church, Enriquez admitted that there has been little progress in changing the religious institutions.

But Enriquez was quite hopeful: "The revolution gives us the real opportunity to achieve changes; not superficial changes, but profound transformations, from the roots up. That's why we're so set on the defense of what we have achieved." To illustrate her point, Enriquez quoted some astonishing figures: women represent 48 percent of the militia, 80 percent of the armed neighborhood vigilance and 45 percent of the police force.

Responding to one of the common criticisms of revolutionary Nicaragua, Enriquez insisted passionately that Nicaraguans are not a military people. "If you think that I want to put on my uniform again, and my boots, and leave my five children to go to the border to fight, you're crazy. We have been driven to this because of the policies of this [the US] government. Enriquez, a pacifist throughout the Vietnam years, said that she would never forget the day that her convictions changed. Along with many landless peasant women and 150 children, Enriquez was intentionally poisoned by a crop dusting plane after refusing to yield to other threats. Ten of the children died from the toxins. "On that day I realized that weapons for us were an instrument for life, for the life of our people, of our children. That's when I asked the FSLN to give me military training," she told her audience.

Addressing Reagan's domino theory, Enriquez asserted that "revolutions are not exported. Revolutions grow out of the needs of the people. We were hungry, we had no jobs, we had no land, we were being massacred, we were being tortured, we were being raped. That is why we revolted against the Somocista regime."

In her conclusion, Enriquez addressed various groups in US society such as students, politicians, the Hispanic community, and peace activists. Impassioned and eloquent, Enriquez urged that US citizens become aware that the same policies that damage Nicaragua also undermine efforts here to create a just society. "I certainly hope that you make the connection between every dollar that comes out of child care projects here and every dollar that is spent on weapons that are shipped to the counterrevolutionaries who often attack the people in my country who build day care centers." Enriquez called upon the principles set out in the Declaration of Independence as a source of meaningful guidance. "These are principles of human rights and human dignity, not just dignity for the individual, not just for the men and women of a society, but human rights and human dignity for an entire nation."

Although Enriquez addressed people whose government is striving to overthrow her own, she proclaimed faith in the people of the United States. "The same faith that the FSLN had in the Nicaraguan people to topple the dictatorship, the same faith we have in our capacity to defend ourselves no matter how big the enemy; that is the same faith that we have in you to turn your government around."

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She Works Hard for the Money

by Sharan Street

IT'S HARD TO MISS THE ADS, WITH THEIR PROvocative headlines: "High school honor student by day...Hollywood hooker by night." The movie is *Angel*, and of course, it's hardly a sensitive documentary on the problems of teen prostitution. Distributed by New World Films, Roger Corman's company, it is a "B" type teen-exploitation movie, but it does have aspirations toward social relevance that make it worth looking at.

Abandoned by both parents at the age of 12, Angel is a smart, sweet 15-year-old who supports herself on the sleazy streets of Hollywood. With her hard-earned cash, she puts herself through

The streets where Angel works are sanitized, with no junkies, dealers, pimps, or violent vice cops.

an exclusive prep school and by day pretends to be an innocent youth whose time is taken up in caring for an invalid mother. Actually, her only family are a motherly transvestite, a faded cowboy who claims to be Kit Carson, and others like her who ply their trade on the strip. It's not a bad little world for Angel, until a psychotic Hillside Strangler type begins stalking the local hookers.

The killer makes the mistake of murdering the plucky Angel's closest friends, and, like a pint-sized Charles Bronson, Angel goes after him with a cannon-sized handgun. Eventually Angel, Kit Carson, and a fatherly police detective gun down the slimy killer in a grimy alley.

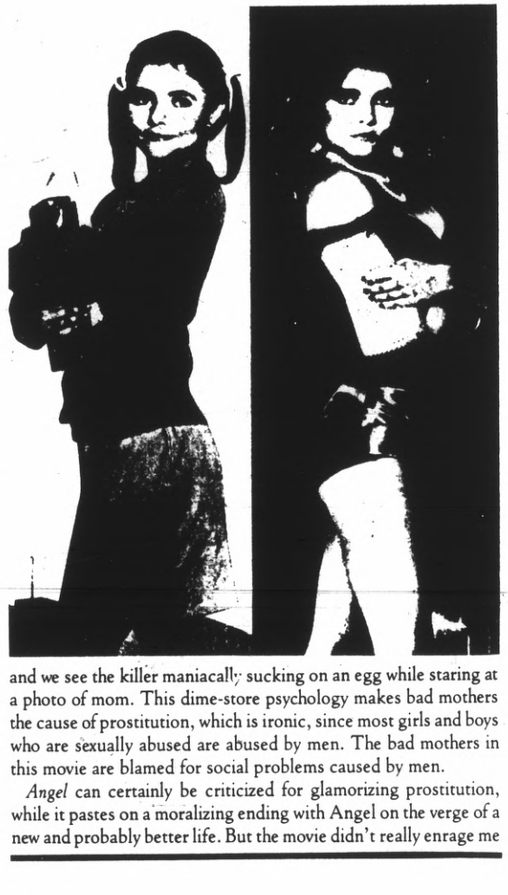
You might wonder, why write seriously about yet another slasher vigilante movie? *Angel* is interesting partly because its female protagonist is refreshingly strong, and the amount of gore is kept to the bare minimum. But mostly, *Angel* is worth thinking about because of its subject matter. Once a rarity, teenage prostitutes are now a common sight in most cities. Many of these kids are runaways, and many come to Hollywood seeking glamour and excitement. They hear about the stars, the weather and the wealth, but they don't hear about the hardships and dangers of street life. *Angel* illuminates a few of these negative aspects, but leaves out most of the perils of teenage prostitution.

It's easy to believe that the screenwriters thought they were writing a tale that would warn youths away from life on the streets. The dialogue emphasized how much Angel hates what she's doing, and how she longs to escape from the crude, insensitive johns. But the streets where she works are sanitized, peopled with kind-hearted kooks whose main eccentricities are their funny hats. Angel doesn't work with any junkies or abusive pimps, there are no male prostitutes, no dealers, and almost no Black or Chicano residents in this whitewashed Hollywood.

Also, until the killer comes along, Angel is doing pretty well. She has great hopes for the future: a college education, a nice job. She also has what runaways crave: a place of her own, no abusive parents, and a warm group of friends. She's also a tough customer who takes no guff from anyone.

As in all horror films and crime dramas, *Angel* focuses the anxieties of the viewer onto the spectre of violent crime. Violent crimes are heavily reported in the news and often used for dramatic plots, and media consumers become conditioned to fear individual crimes rather than looking at the larger societal problems in a streetwalker's life, when pimps and police officers, drugs and poverty are much greater threats.

If the greatest hazard in Angel's life is being stalked by a killer, it's clear from the movie's plot that bad mothers are to blame for the whole situation. Angel only turned to the streets when her rotten mother left her with nothing but a hundred-dollar bill. Ironically, the killer is also a poor, motherless child. According to the police detective, he was "probably sexually abused by his mother"



and we see the killer maniacally sucking on an egg while staring at a photo of mom. This dime-store psychology makes bad mothers the cause of prostitution, which is ironic, since most girls and boys who are sexually abused are abused by men. The bad mothers in this movie are blamed for social problems caused by men.

Angel can certainly be criticized for glamorizing prostitution, while it pastes on a moralizing ending with Angel on the verge of a new and probably better life. But the movie didn't really enrage me as much as it might have because there have been several other recent films which glamorized prostitution much more. In films like *Risky Business, Night Shift,* and *Trading Places*, beautiful prostitutes help their male co-stars amass small fortunes by a little good-natured pimping. In general, these films, written and directed by men, accept part of the feminist line on prostitution—that women become prostitutes by economic necessity and that they have the right to do so—but they don't accept the unpleasant part—that men who buy prostitutes' favors are participating in a dehumanizing and degrading act that does not resemble sex (at least from the prostitutes' perspective). In *Angel*, the hookers state plainly that they don't enjoy their jobs. Angel's encounters with middle-aged men who badly need baths is a far cry form Tom Cruise's idyllic, sensual interlude with hooker Rebecca De Mornay in *Risky Business*.

It's time for male writers to realize that prostitutes aren't sexual acrobats who enjoy pleasing customers in guiltless, idyllic encounters.

It's time for male writers to realize that prostitutes aren't sexual acrobats who relish pleasing their male customers in guiltless, no-strings-attached sexual encounters. If men were to watch a filmed encounter from the point of view of the prostitute, they would feel very uncomfortable. They would recognize the encounter for the pathetic charade that it is.

WOMEN'S *clips*

Quote of the Week

For some reason, women are supposed to be more suitable than men for looking after children. This is nonsense. It is a suggestion propagated by men who surrogate the responsibility because they do not want to do it themselves.

John Kenneth Galbraith, US economist.

Listen Hard

Join KZSC 88.1 for a special celebration of International Women's Day on Thursday, March 8th. An all-women's program will be featured from 6am to 12 midnight, including discussions on women in music, politics, culture and more! That's all day and evening on Thursday, March 8.

International Set-Up

Since the United Nations proclaimed 1975 as International Women's Year, the celebration of International Women's Day and Week has become a tradition. On Thursday, March 8th, the women of the world will celebrate International Women's Day. In Santa Cruz, this one day of rejoicement has been extended into a full week of workshops, films, poetry readings, fitness workshops and social gatherings. All women of the community are encouraged to participate in the week-long festivities. Circle March 4th thru 11th on your calendar. Following is a listing of events and activities through March 8. Watch the Women's Section next week for listings through the 11th.

★ March 2, 3 and 4, workshop on "Women, Race and Class" with Gloria Watkins. Cabrillo College, room 712. Enroll on first day of class. Same workshop offered on March 9, 10, and 11, same room. Call Cabrillo for info.

★ March 4, workshop on non-violence preparation for women. Louden Nelson, 10am-4pm, call 429-3504.

★ March 4, film and discussion of *Union Maids* with guest appearance of Stella Norwicke. 7:30pm, UCSC, Oakes 105. Donation requested.

★ March 5, workshop on "Forming a Women's Support Group" 10:30am, Cabrillo College Womens Center.

★ March 5, workshop/brown bag lunch, "Women in the Middle East." UCSC Women's Re-entry center, 12 noon.

★ March 5, workshop on "Do the Northern Lights Speak to the Eskimos?" 2-3pm. Cabrillo College Women's Center.

★ March 5, workshop on "The Future of Spirituality." 4pm, Cabrillo College Women's Center.

★ March 5, a video presentation of "Women in the Nicaragua Revolution," with discussion following. Communications studio C. 3-5pm.

★ March 5, tape and discussion on "Barbara Hubbard: Campaign for a Positive Future," Democratic vice-presidential nominant. Robert Bristol—speaker. 7:30 pm, Cabrillo College Fireside Lounge.

★ March 6, workshop on "Starting a Business" with Judy Hohnson—lawyer. 11am, Cabrillo College Women's Center.

★ March 6, workshop/brown bag lunch on "Women in Latin America." 12 noon, UCSC, Women's Re-entry Center.

★ March 6, workshop on "Making Your Money Work for You." 12:30pm, Cabrillo College Women's Center.

★ March 6, workshop on "Women and Men: Future Relationships." 2-3pm Cabrillo College Women's Center.

★ March 6, lecture and discussion on "Healing the Split: Physical and Non-Physical Violence in Lesbian Relationships," led by Lauren Cruz, 7-9:30pm, UCSC, Oakes 105. Women only.

★ March 6, workshop on "Cross-Cultural Assertive Expression. 7:30pm, Cabrillo Women's Center.

★ March 7, workshop on "Birth Control: Whose Choice Is It?" by Planned Parenthood. 9:30am, Cabrillo College Women's Center.

★ March 7, workshop on "Sexual Harassment: Legal Rights." 11am, Cabrillo College Women's Center.

★ March 7, "Craft, Rummage and Raffle Faire." 11am-3pm, Cabrillo College Amphitheatre.

★ March 7, workshop on "Women in the Far East." UCSC, Re-entry Women's Center. 12 noon, bring lunch.

★ March 7, workshop on "History of Women's Music." 2:30-4pm, YWCA, Santa Cruz.

★ March 7, concert with Nancy Vogl and Suzanne Shanbaum, "Women's Music in the Bay Area." 8-10pm, UCSC Crown Dining Hall. Donation requested.

★ March 8, workshop on "Preparing for an Emergency." 10:30am, Cabrillo College Women's Center.

★ March 8, workshop on "Women in Europe/Australia/New Zealand." UCSC, Women's Re-entry Center. 12 noon, bring lunch.

★ March 8, lecture series, "Angle of Repose," with Maryann Singleton. 12:15-1:15pm, Cabrillo rm. 712.

★ March 8, film *Rosie the Riveter.* 1pm, Cabrillo College Women's Center.

★ March 8, workshop on "The Future is Ours: Women in Politics," with Jane Weed. 2-3pm, Cabrillo College Women's Center.

★ March 8, a dinner/slideshow/concert. Women's potluck. Bring a dish and enjoy an evening of entertainment. Judy Chicago, "Birth Project." 5pm, Cabrillo College Cafeteria.

★ March 8, panel discussion on the "Feminization of Poverty." 7pm, Live Oak Community Center.

★ March 8, a reading by Meridel Le Sueur from her works. 8pm, at the Louden Nelson Center. Admission is $3.

★ March 8, a workshop on "Our Bodies, Our Selves." 3:30-4:30, Cabrillo Women's Center, room 914A.

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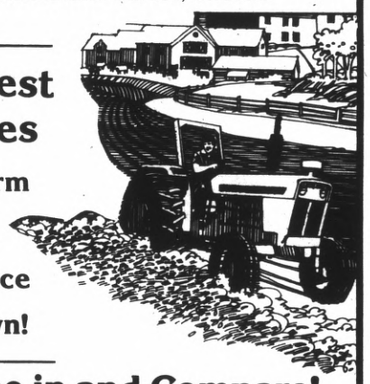

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Womb With A View

by Lisel Blash

BIRTH IS A UNIVERSAL EXPERIENCE. IT IS A powerful and fundamental episode in human existence, and yet there are few images of it in Western art or literature.

"If men had babies, there would be thousands of images of the crowning," wrote feminist artist Judy Chicago in her autobiography *Through the Flower*. Now, years later, Chicago is hard at work on the "Birth Project," a large-scale artistic enterprise aimed at giving birth its due.

Early cultures honored birth as the essential act of human creativity. Many early creation myths involve a woman giving birth to the earth and all of its creatures.

Western creation myths have tended to portray the creator as male. In Western culture, biological birth is often unacknowledged, ignored or hidden—a mysterious and unpleasant but necessary inconvenience.

In an interview with the London *Daily Telegraph*, Chicago spoke of her decision to create "work that would use the birth process as a metaphor for the creation of life in the largest and most metaphorical sense—the female as the source of life and the feminine as the affirming life principle."

Chicago, who has devoted her career to making images relevant to female experience, first began to explore the issue of birth around 1980 as a result of her experiences with "The Dinner Party."

"The Dinner Party," Chicago's controversial installation piece, brought her international fame in the mid-seventies. More than 400 people worked for five years on the huge piece, a triangular table set to honor great women of Western culture. Although it was well received wherever it was exhibited, major museums rejected "The Dinner Party" and it received derisive reviews.

What upset critics most about "The Dinner Party" was Chicago's stance and choice of symbols. Each of the 39 place settings featured a hand-painted and sculpted plate with clearly vaginal imagery. Some called it "pornography" and many complained that it was propaganda, not art.

Chicago's latest enterprise, the Birth Project, is likely to raise similar controversy. Almost all of the pieces in the project are graphic depictions of women giving birth.

Another feminist artist, Suzanne Lacy, has commented upon the dilemma of feminist art in the mainstream art world: "Strong feminist art might or might not be *obviously* political; by virtue of its expression of an oppressed cultural experience it will always *in fact* be political."

Chicago's work is controversial because of *how* she portrays women. Her figures, although generalized, are not "nudes." They reflect a facet of female sexuality that is neither passive nor sexually alluring. These strong, heavy limbed forms struggling to give birth bear more resemblance to primitive sculptures of fertility goddesses than to anything in classical art.

Chicago started out with multiples of six basic patterns—Creation of the World, Earth Birth, the Crowning, Birth Tear, Birth Trinity, and Guided by the Goddess. As the project grew, however, so did the number of designs. The 100 or so pieces that now make up the Birth Project are being executed in a number of different needleworking techniques by more than 150 women across the nation. Techniques include embroidery, weaving, quilting, needlepoint, applique, crochet and macrame—traditional "women's work." Chicago, who designed all of the pieces and painted them on fabric, chose needlework because of its "high art potential, its unique combination of softness and precision, and its traditional association with women."

Drawing by MELISSA SIKES

Her work portrays the female as the source of life and the feminine as the affirming life principle.

Participants were selected on the basis of samples and autobiographical information. They were required to commit ten volunteer hours a week to work on their projects and they had to agree to do everything according to Chicago's specifications. Chicago tried to assign each participant a particular design that would complement her needleworking style and/or her personal experience around the area of birthing.

To Jane Gaddie Thompson of Houston, Texas she assigned a piece called Birth Tear, an image of a woman radiating waves of pain in her struggle to give birth, a giant tear opening along the length of her body. Embroidered in shades of red and pink on a silk panel, the piece is riveting and painful to look at. Thompson was at first shocked by the image, but her attitude changed somewhat as she worked on the piece and thought about what it represented. "I related to it having had a C-section," said Thompson in an interview with Chicago, "and I felt her representations of pain during birth were certainly realistic."

In a commentary on the Birth Tear image, Chicago, who is childless, said, "When I began to discover the real conditions under which most women give birth I was shocked and horrified. This image, which deals with the violence that often accompanies birth, is not specifically about Caesarians or episiotomies, but rather about the brutality done to those whose only crime is that they are the 'Bringers of Life.' "

None of the other pieces are as painful as Birth Tear, but most are powerful and graphic depictions of the birth process, either literal or metaphorical. The works range in size from the tiny 4"x 6" petit points by Jean Berens of Milwaukee and Rhonda Gerson of Texas to the 8'x 20' crochet panel by Dolly Kaminsky of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. The combination of tiny detailed stitching and large, bold designs gives many of the pieces a rich, shimmering effect reminiscent of pointillist paintings. The quilted, appliqued, and batiqued pieces, on the other hand, have a strong, abstract feeling. Although one is advised not to touch them, the pieces have a tactile quality that is tantalizing.

Besides the Creation Images, the Birth Project includes a series of mock-up maternity clothes called Birth Garments; a set of life-size applique figures by Sally Babson called Birth Figures; several of the application samplers; individual works done by the participants; a survey of maternity garments in photographs and text called "What Did Women Wear?"; and drawings by Judy Chicago. Each piece is exhibited with meticulous documentation about the image, the needleworkers, and the techniques used. The documentation gives a historical and personal context to the birth process in both the historical and literal sense. Each participant is honored and acknowledged for her work.

Unlike "The Dinner Party," the Birth Project is decentralized; the women are working in their own homes. This is necessary in order to "demystify the art making process," according to Susan Lynn, director of public information and education for the project. This also makes it possible for women who are full time homemakers or workers to participate in the project. The women come together in periodic regional reviews to discuss their work with Chicago. Judy Chicago's work is known for its subtle blending and fading of hues, so it was important to her that the needleworkers be able to achieve this effect with their respective techniques. Works that are not successful in this respect have had to be redone or are rejected.

Although the reviews are a difficult experience for some women, many have expressed joy over the "closeness of working together." Some, like Mary Ann Hickey, had never experienced working with a large group of women before: "It was really new and delightful and truly satisfying," she wrote to Judy Chicago after a review. "I felt submerged in and attached to these beautiful women as if we had become one organism, laughing, sharing feelings, almost breathing as one. It is so good to find my sisters." Other women became involved in the women's movement through their involvement in the Birth Project.

Keeping the project together has required an immense amount of administrative work. This is handled by the Through the Flower Corporation which was formed by Chicago and her colleagues during the making of "The Dinner Party." Through the Flower is "a non-profit organization dedicated to social change through art." The headquarters in Benicia, California, houses a gallery, a reference center of books and research archives, and a card and bookstore in addition to administrative offices. Many women who wanted to be involved in the project but did not feel that they had the needleworking skills became involved with the administrative work.

The gallery, which exhibits some of the Birth Project pieces, is now officially closed, although one can still see it by appointment for a fee. Since the project is nearing completion, the building is now needed as actual studio space.

When the project is completed sometime in 1985 there will be no blockbuster show like "The Dinner Party." Chicago does not want all of the pieces to be shown together as this would be "overwhelming." The emphasis of the Birth Project is education and communication, and so the pieces will be shown in small groupings in alternative spaces around the country. Birth clinics, hospitals, feminist galleries, and college libraries are some of the places where Birth Project exhibits have occurred. This allows the artwork and the philosophy around it to be accessible to audiences other than those that frequent gallery shows.

Although the artistic work is going well, Chicago and her colleagues at Through the Flower are struggling for funding. They have had trouble getting grants and the art world has given them a decidedly chilly reception. Instead, they have had to rely largely upon contributions from individual supporters and money from Chicago's lectures, print sales, and book royalties. Chicago told a London *Daily Telegraph* reporter: "A successful male artist gets the opportunity to do bigger work. For me that didn't happen. At a certain point there is a dead stop. Women are getting together and providing a different support system that gets the images out without the same access to money and power."

A slide lecture on the Birth Project is tentatively scheduled for March 8 at 7pm at the Cabrillo College Fireside Lounge. Further information will be posted prior to lecture date.

16mm Theses

by John Kim

SUBJECTS AS DIVERSE AS NIGHT INTRUDERS and affairs of the heart will be the focus of Class Pictures, an evening of award-winning student directed films March 3 at Thimann Lecture Hall 3. All products of UCSC undergraduate filmmakers, the high quality and resonant tone of the works are indicative of what film professor Eli Hollander calls "the best kept secret at UCSC."

The secret is UCSC's ever-expanding film department, one that has spawned such filmmakers as Tim Hunter and Charlie Haas of *Tex* fame, and independent filmaker Jim Wilson who recently released *Stacy's Knights*. The department, though small, allows talented undergraduates access to equipment and gives them the opportunity to practice and develop the skills of professional filmmakers. Despite a relatively low budget, UCSC's film department is equipped with both super 8 and 16mm film cameras, silent and sound, as well as full editing facilities and sound mixing tables.

"It's surprising how few people know about our program," said Hollander, who heads the film department, "especially considering how successful it has been of late. We've had four students in the last several years accepted into the American Film Institute Program, a prestigious institution where such directors as Terence Malick (*Days of Heaven, Badlands*) have started out, and that's a place where they really only accept ten to twelve students a year. We've also had a great many students come out of our program and start working professionally right away, as well as others who have been accepted into other graduate programs."

Part of the high success ratio of students coming from the UCSC film program can be attributed to the amount of independence afforded to the students, as well as a strong emphasis on film theory with the production classes. Virtually every quarter there are film series and classes devoted to specific eras and genres of film, including production and directing classes where students are asked to write, direct and edit their own short projects. There is also a strong mix of theatre as well, unlike many undergraduate programs where film and theatre department classes are kept apart.

On top of all this, the UCSC program is currently developing a full-fledged video program to go along with its film curriculum. The explosion of rock videos and the innovative work being done on the cheaper and more accessible medium has made it necessary to include video in future plans. "I don't think you can deny the relationship between film and video," commented Hollander. "In the future it's going to be an important aspect of being visually literate in our society, and the video program here will help the students prepare themselves."

The director of several highly acclaimed independent features himself, including his most recent film, *Out*, Hollander is both impressed and pleased with the quality of films to be shown. "The diversity of films is just outstanding, not only in styles, but in the way these young filmmakers approach their subject. One theme that runs through these films is violence against women. It seems to have permeated many of these films. It's obviously a subject the students, both men and women, care about, and they've used their skills to express themselves. Beyond that, this is an evening of very fine quality work by some very talented young filmmakers."

So, instead of catching the latest exploitation flick down at the Del Mar, try walking over to Thimann 3 this Saturday and catch the latest from UCSC filmmakers. For $1.50, you'll be in for an evening of innovative and high-quality film work.

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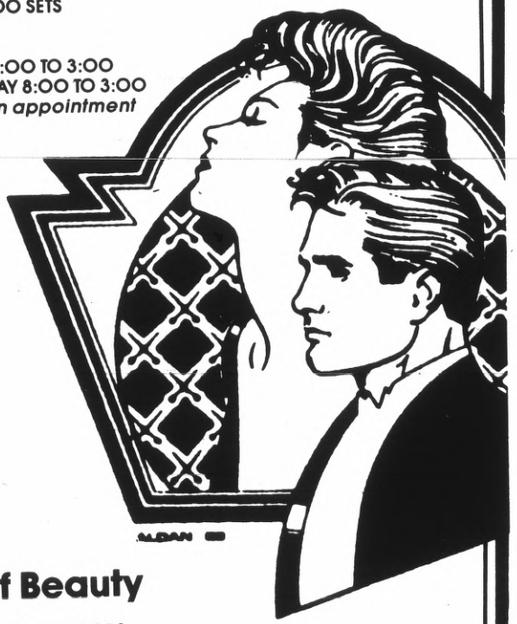

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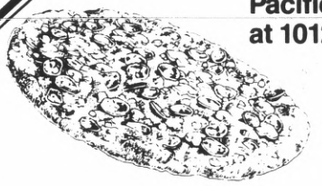

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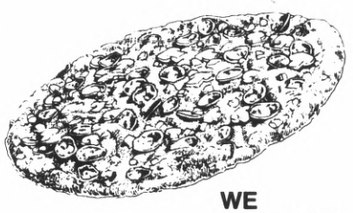

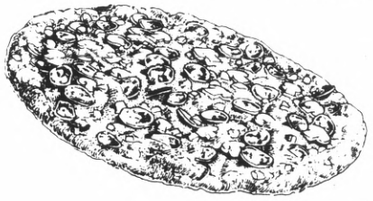

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Stop 'n Pop

by Dave Corbett

A rap-review spoken to the tune of Grandmaster Flash's "The Message."

YOU SEE BROKEN PAVEMENT, RAVAGED
concrete
noise and car fumes profane the streets,
young people striving, the pressure grinds on—
each city day's a survival session,
what we need is creative expression.
So hey there, junior, better grab the bell,
they'll be breaking down the house, gonna shatter the shell,
each of them has a task at hand,
have to jam to the rack of this crippled land.
The movie we're talking is *Wild Style*,
coast downtown like pharaohs on the Nile
and see these murals of spray-paint life
dance with the breakers cutting streets by night.

Through these means, as we see,
inspired young people brighten NYC,
graffiti creations on the walls they're slapping
across the airwaves the Grandmaster's rapping
it's too easy to slip into hate,
these new artists need to create.
Well, their energy spreads from block to block,
people rapping and painting while hopping to the rock,
and when their imaginations begin to rattle the kiln,
director Charlie Ahearn nabbed them on film.

So put priorities in a big pile,
drop them in the ocean and check the breakers for a while.
You'll see these mugs jamming in the streets,
you won't find better movers in a Nutcracker Suite.
This project was inspired by young Fred Brathwaite,
a talented rapper, tough with the paint.
He gathered the best rappers with their vicious voices,
took the greatest painters with his building-side choices,
chose the breakers whose moves are rough,
and then must have discovered that his budget cost too much.

So he did what many emerging artists must do,
he solicited his money from an art history crew.
This group of people may have been well-intended,
but when they put their faces in the film their contributions ended.
Some of their acting is a real disaster,
especially the performance of Miss Patti Astor.
this blonde lady has a cliche reporter's part,
I'm sure she tore a hole in her director's heart;
her film presence is lacking, her enunciation is flat,
maybe someone should just talk to this brat.
Miss Astor's problem, she's just out of place,
like a purple moustache on your mother's face,
like fine color tuning for your radio,
or a new Mona Lisa in orange day-glo.
The woman's miscast if you get the drift,
she falls abysmally short of giving this film a lift.

Only Frederick Brathwaite can effectively act,
and this puts him mountains ahead of the pack,
but his young colleagues are from the bowels of the city,
they can break, paint, and rap if their acting isn't pretty,
these young people are the film's real stars,
whether it's breaking to the beat or painting subway cars,
they're burning energy, conquering rubble with voices and feet,
until you can feel their power like Nolan Ryan throwing heat.
They can dance and rap like no one else,
this musical doesn't belong on Busby Berkeley's shelf,
jam on in there and see for yourself.
Wild Style celebrates painting, breaking, and song
just overlook the low budget and fuel your interest along.
It becomes more important when you stop and think,
that instead of violence they're using voices and ink,
and that is something that we should never deny,
no matter what you say about any fly guy.

Yes, the screenplay is faulty, wooden and weak,
blame it on Ahearn, his writing's just bleak.
The man has no verbal finesse,
The dialogue's canned like some Hormel mess.
But the film's real power is in the youngsters' hands,
where they let it ride is where the true praise stands.
When there's bad-assed rapping to a jolting beat,
wall painters bring beauty to poverty-wrecked streets,
the breakers flying, whirlwinds in air,
you'll discover this is a devastating affair.

I've listed some strong points, named some flaws,
sit back and watch these kids carry the cause,
although some of the scenes look like super-eight,
there's brilliance here, not excess weight.
It's one of the most dynamic music movies I've ever seen,
burns like a house made of gasoline.
Bring your popcorn, party in the aisles,
this is a five-star rocker, South Bronx style.
So pass the message, share the beat,
soar with the breakers and the rapping freaks.
Forget *Mary Poppins*, Julie Andrews won't do,
Wild Style outrocks them all by a mile or two.
It's like no message that you've heard before,
see this flick and flex your feet on the floor.

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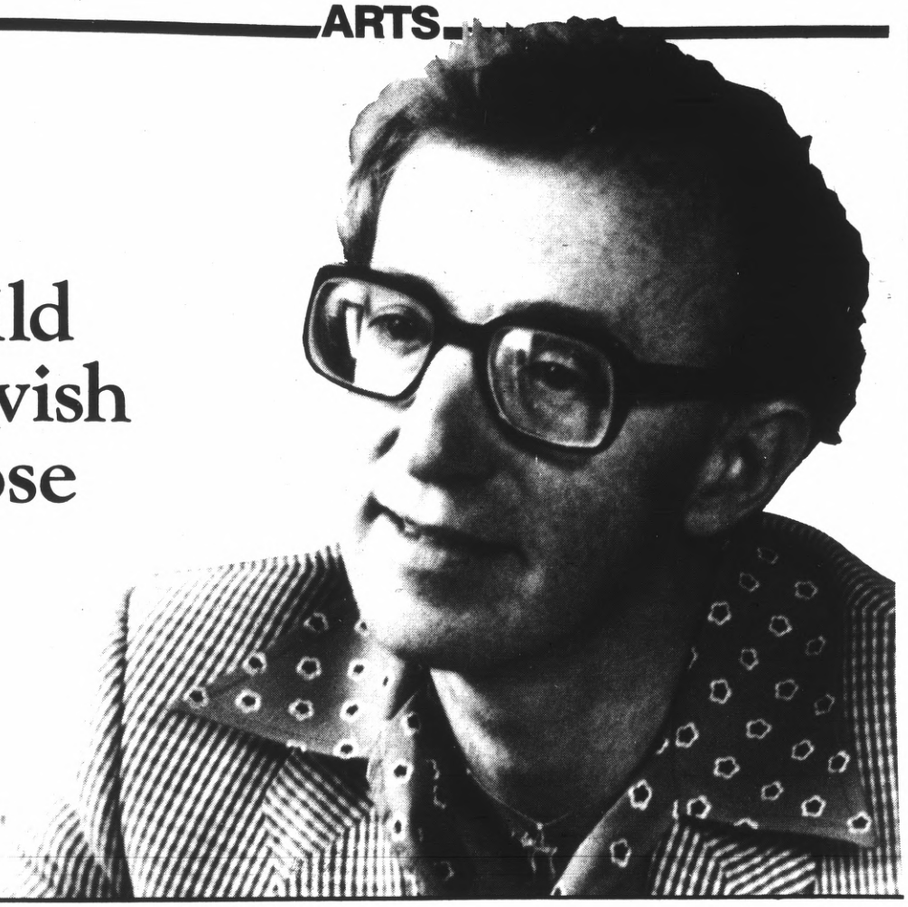
Mild Jewish Rose



by Marty Stevens

ANYONE WHO HAS BEEN WATCHING movies for the last decade or so knows the persona of Woody Allen: he's likable enough, intelligent, extremely witty in the right crowd—but somehow irritating. If only he'd stop whining after beautiful women he can't have and trying to rule those he manages to snare. With Allen's latest release, *Broadway Danny Rose*, he takes a major step in that direction.

Allen's mild Jewish Rose is a theatrical agent whose clients inhabit the hinterlands of the entertainment world. There are several bird acts, a woman who plays musical goblets, and a stuttering ventriloquist. These people are going nowhere fast, but Rose unflaggingly supports and encourages them because, very simply, they are his family and he loves them. The one star of this stable is Lou Canova (Nick Apollo Forte), an overweight Italian lounge lizard who had been a one-hit wonder in the '50s. Through no fault of his own, Canova has a shot at the comeback trail when the nostalgia craze of the mid-'70s rears its ugly head. Danny finagles a spot for Lou in a charity show starring Milton Berle. It's the moment of truth for Lou Canova.

Enter Tina (Mia Farrow), Lou's extramarital girlfriend and one-time gun moll. In order for Canova to do his best, he needs Tina in the audience, but Mrs. Canova will be there too, so Danny is dispatched to fetch Tina and present her as his date for the evening. Virtually unrecognizable in a blonde fright wig and oversized shades, Farrow breaks all precedence in this tough-talking, gum-snapping role.

> Mia Farrow breaks all precedents in this tough-talking, gum-snapping role.

When Rose tracks her down at a Mafiosi garden party, he has the typically Allenesque bad fortune to be mistaken for Tina's paramour, inflaming the jealousy of one of her old boyfriends. All Danny wants is to see his client hit the big time, but he has to outrun a Mafia hit team in his beat-up Nova to do it. While the overall mood is comic, with Borscht belt wisecracks galore, the chase scenes have an edge of panic to them, due in part to the not-quite-noir black and white cinematography.

Up until this point the picture is well-paced, allowing the actors to flesh out their characters. But after Lou's big show, events take over the narrative in a hasty manner and the actors seem to take actions for little reason. Perhaps this is an allegory to the success and subsequent desertion of Canova, but it hinders the rhythm of the movie. The rapidity of the final scenes is the only drawback though, and there is plenty more to recommend. The casting couldn't be better—the distinctly New York ethnic character actors who are on camera for three seconds at the garden party look exactly right. The score is a delightful collection of accordion solos that is at times humorous but always in sync with the action.

But most of all, it is Allen's reworking of his supernebbish character that makes *Rose* another jewel in his cinematic crown. In *Annie Hall* and *Manhattan*, we could identify easily with Allen, because at some time or another we've all felt like we are unrecognized geniuses and for Christ's sake why can't we get laid? But there was always that element of the jerk to him too. He used his wit as a master of the put-down (albeit on himself half the time), and his superior intelligence to subjugate the women he professed to love. In *Broadway Danny Rose* Allen channels his emotions into his work. Near the end of the movie, Rose is giving his annual Thanksgiving dinner for his clients, none of whom seem to have much to give thanks for. The "feast" is a pathetic stack of TV dinners in Rose's dingy office, but he acts full of good will and care, transforming the event into something that the participants feel is special and good.

The feeling is summed up in Danny's uncle Sid's ("May he rest in peace") capsule philosophy, "acceptance, forgiveness and love." With this, Woody Allen comes down from the cold tower of intellectual superiority that was the insurmountable inhibitor of his previous efforts. Only good works can come from this new stance.

Broadway Danny Rose *plays at the Aptos Twin Cinemas.*

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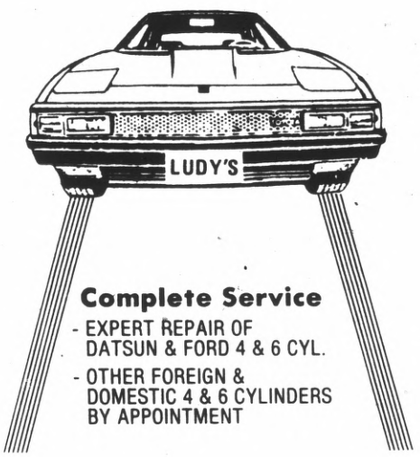

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ANNOUNCEments

MICHAEL ROSS, UCSC'S REPRESENTATIVE to the Student Body President's Council, has open office hours every week on Mondays 1-2:30 and Thurdsays 10:30-12 at the Student Activities A-Frame. Ross represents students at the state level, dealing with the state legislature, the UC Regents, and the UC Systemwide Administration. He also deals with various campuswide issues on occasion, often by special request. Come by and give him your ideas, advice, questions, greetings, or anything else you may have in your backpack.

THE FOUR WINDS/WESTWARD HO summer camp will be conducting interviews to fill positions at that camp this summer, Wed. March 7. On Friday, March 9th a representative of Jameson Ranch, located in Glennville, California, will be conducting interviews for positions at that camp this summer. For further details about these camps and their programs please see the receptionist at the Student Employment Office, 125 Central Services, and he can also schedule you for interviews on the above dates.

SILENT VIGIL IN PROTEST of US militarism and intervention in Central America and the Caribbean. A 15 minute silent protest will take place in mourning of the victims of US policy in the region. Put your feelings into action and express your dissent each Wednesday at Whole Earth parking lot, across from the mailbox: 12:40-12:55pm.

SPRING FIELD STUDY—WORKSHOP IN COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT Wed. March 7th, 3—5pm the Merrill Field Program will sponsor a workshop about getting involved in the local community. The focus will be on learning about specific opportunities, how to get started, what you can accomplish on Field Study, how to tie your field work into academic work at UCSC and possibly thesis work, etc. Workshop location: the Charles Merrill Lounge, Merrill College.

AUTHOR—HISTORIAN BRADLEY F. SMITH, a lively and colorful speaker whose new book is intriguingly titled *The Shadow Warriors*, will be the Book Talk guest of the Friends of the Santa Cruz Libraries, discussing the OSS and the origins of the CIA; he speaks at noon, March 6, in the main branch of the library.

MERIDEL LE SUEUR: The best known woman among the progressive writers of the 1930s. Thursday, March 8, 8pm. Reading from her works, adm. $3, Louden Nelson Center. Saturday March 10, 1-3pm Writing workshop $10. Sponsored by Friends of the People's World. Tickets for writing workshop available at Venceremos Bookstore, 429-1039. For further info call 475-2435.

IT'S TIME TO REGISTER FOR THE JUNE PRIMARY: In order to vote in the presidential primary on June fifth, voters must be registered by May seventh. Those who must register this spring in order to vote in June include all those who have moved since they last voted (even within the county), changed political party, changed name (including newlyweds), or ne registered before. For further information voters may call 426-VOTE, the Santa Cruz League of Women Voters' public service number.

YES, ANOTHER STAFF AND FACULTY SKI TRIP. The van will leave the East Fieldhouse parking lot at 1pm, Friday, March 9 and head for the Sierra. $55 includes transportation and lodging. Sign-ups are being accepted (you must pay to register) in the PE office, 8am-5pm.

CALL FOR CREATIVE WRITING MAJORS! The deadline for the submission of portfolios for the Creative Writing major is Friday, March 9. Students interested should submit portfolios to Page Stegner (129 Porter College). For more info. call the Literature Board (x4591).

STUDENTS FOR JESSE JACKSON are building a rainbow coalition. If you want to help in this historic effort to bring justice and equality to the democratic process, to become part of an issue-oriented campaign that can dump Reaganism and at the same time end creeping apathy on campus, call 425-7997 between 11am and 3pm, Monday through Friday, or 423-1352 at other times and ask for Gary.

FINALS WEEK HOURS FOR OPER: East: 10am-8pm. West: Wed. 14 to Fri. 16 & Mon. 19 and Tues. 20—12pm-6pm. Sat. 17 and Sun. 18—1pm-5pm. Pool: 9am - 6pm.
QUARTER BREAK HOURS March 21 to April 2, East: 10am-6pm. West: closed. Pool: 10am-4pm.
ATTENTION STAFF & FACULTY: March 20th, Winter Rec. cards expire! Update your cards or your lockers will be cleared and you will be billed!
ATTENTION STUDENTS: March 20th, last day to return all Martial Arts Ghii's.!

SIERRA CLUB SANTA CRUZ REGIONAL GROUP: Saturday, March 3rd—Hike, Nisene Marks State Park. Meet:Entrance to Park behind Aptos Village, 9am. Hike: 13 strenuous miles. Leader: John Pryor, 476-7019.
Sunday, March 4th—Hike, Henry Cowell State Park. Meet: Felton Faire Parking Lot (Safeway), Felton, 1pm. Hike: five easy miles. Leaders: June Bauman 426-4495 and Vivian Vallier 426-6703.
Monday, March 5th—Outings meeting, Wylie Home. 7:30pm, 130 Acadia, SC. 423-1032.

ART THERAPY FOR TEACHING AND COUNSELING PROFESSIONALS WORKSHOP: This workshop will include many aspects of art therapy and will be taught didactically and experientially. March 3rd, Saturday, at Highland Park, Ben Lomond. 9:30am to 4:30pm, $50 per person. Call Family Service Association for more information, 423-9444.

FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION of Northern Santa Cruz County will be offering six internships in 1984-85 for those seeking professional mental health careers. These internships are for students who are approximately half way through an M.A. program or in the M.A. year of a PhD program. We will be accepting ap-

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TO: ALL UCSC EOP STUDENTS

I trust the following statement will allay the very understandable concerns your representatives have conveyed to me:

1) A search for a permanent Director of EOP will begin as soon as a Search Committee can be established.

2) The Search Committee will have three student representatives. If a final decision as to the Director is not reached by the end of the academic year, transportation funds will be made available to permit these students to participate in the decision.

3) I will expect the new Director to strengthen and implement the goals and objectives of the EOP Program. The immediate outreach component of EOP will remain within EOP and I will expect the new Director and the Dean of Admissions to develop a more effective cooperation to improve the recruitment of minority students.

4) No reduction will be made in the funding for EOP/SAA. The new Director will allocate these funds among the components of EOP to achieve the most effective program.

Sincerely yours,

Robert L. Sinsheimer
Chancellor

ANNOUNCEments

plications and doing preliminary interviews for 1984-85 until April 15, 1984. Those interns chosen will begin from June 1-September 30. Those interested should contact Mary Orr at Family Service Association (423-9444) for a preliminary interview.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY (March 8) will be observed with a slide-show presentation entitled "Central America: A Women's Perspective" by Jessica Govea at a March 7 meeting of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. The meeting is a brown-bag lunch at 11:30am; the public is invited. The meeting place is Trinity United Presbyterian Church Social Hall, Poplar at Melrose, Santa Cruz. For questions, call 425-8591 or 722-5691.

CHILDREN'S MUSIC! Marilyn Robertson returns to The White Raven at 6253 Highway 9 in Felton on Saturday, March 3rd to perform sing-along tunes guaranteed to delight the kids and it is FREE. 11am 'til 12 noon.

DOORS CLOSED: Chancellor Sinsheimer will have NO Open Office Hours on Tuesday, March 6 and Tuesday, March 13.

THE SANTA CRUZ COMMUNITY CREDIT UNION invites its members to attend the Credit Union's Seventh Annual Meeting on Tuesday March 6th at 7:30pm. The meeting will be held at the Louden Nelson Community Center, at the corner of Laurel and Center Streets in Santa Cruz. For more information, call the Credit Union at 425-7708.

REMOVAL OF GRADE I: March 13 is the last day for graduate students to submit validated petition (fee $5) *and* course work for removal of incomplete from fall quarter. Instructor's office.

INSTRUCTION ENDS: March 13 is the last day of instruction.

CAREER PLANNING WORKSHOPS: March 6, Resume/Interview/Job Search, 7pm, CPPC. For more information or sign-up stop by Career Planning or 123 Central Services, or call x2183.

RECRUITERS: March 2, Burroughs Corp, CIS, Tech. Writing (March/June grads). March 7, SavOn Drugs, Inc., Management (all majors). March 8, Apple Computer, CIS (March/June grads). March 9, Bakersfield City Schools, Bi-lingual/General Teachers—K through 6. For sign-up and further information stop by 123 Central Services or call 429-2183 or x2183.

INTERESTED IN VETERINARY MEDICINE? An opportunity to meet with Davis Admissions Officer Susan Young, Friday March 2, 12-2pm at the Cowell Health Center. All students are welcome to attend this very special event. Don't miss it! Tell your friends.

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CAMP COSTODIAN, a residential camp for people with disabilities located near San Jose, is currently accepting applications for counselors and program staff. For further information, or application, contact Deirdre at (408) 243-7861, or 2851 Park Ave., Santa Clara, Ca., 95050

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Miscellaneous

RESIDENT PRECEPTORSHIP: Merrill College is now accepting applications for Resident Preceptorships for the 1984-85 academic year. Application deadline is March 9, 1984 at 4pm. For more information call: Mary Dannelly, 429-2741, or Bob Taylor, 429-2675.

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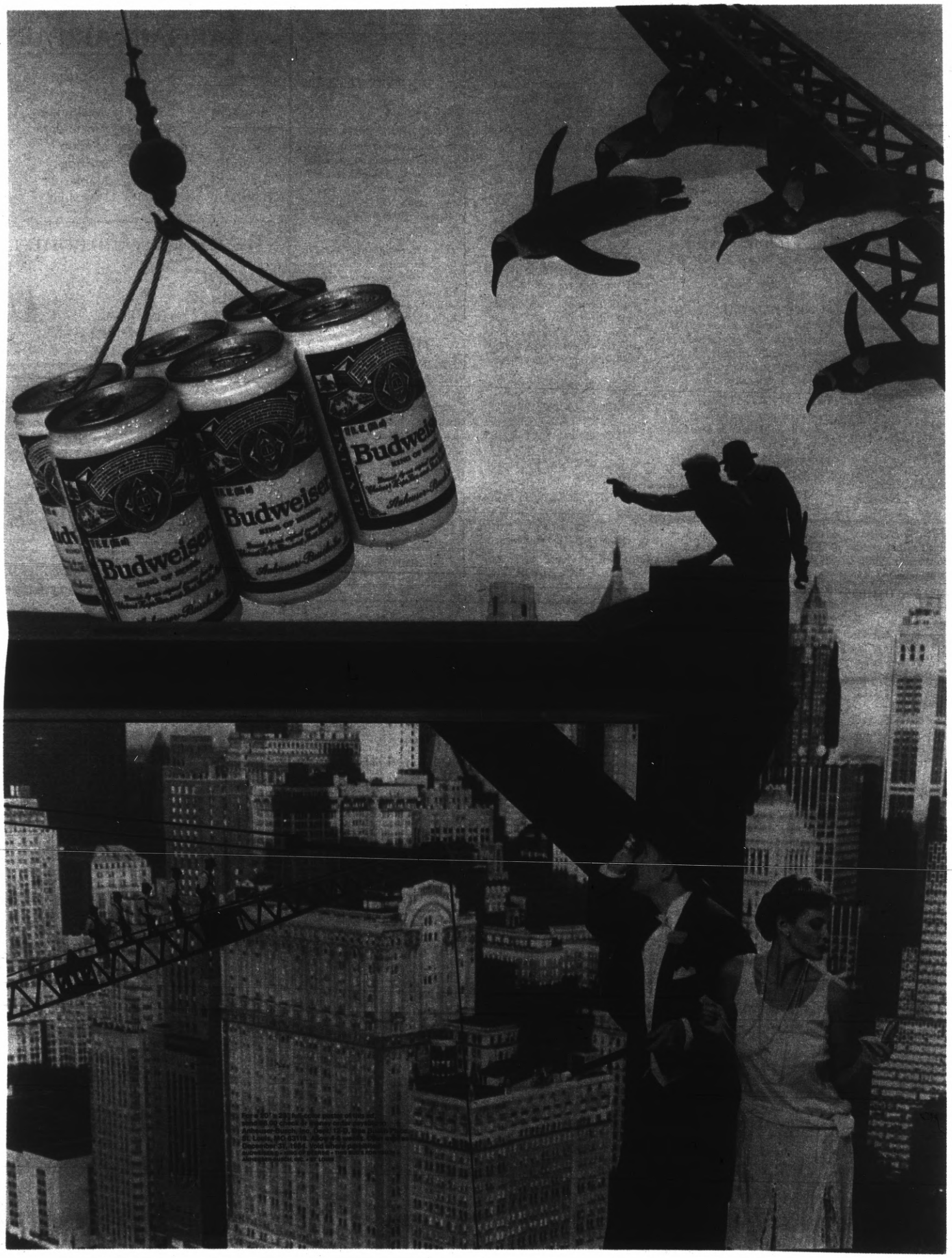
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